VOL. XIII.

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...efficacy of this remedy over any other ever ...
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...blood, and consequently cures them all alike. ...
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...hat will be excreted from the system, and cann...
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...it is even more valuable for protection than cu...
...w will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they ar...
...selves of the protection this remedy affords.

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...fice, and other kindred complaints, arising from ...
...of a rose pill, however, their breath was sweeter ...
...an musk, and the flesh of her teeth would ...cause the heart of a desert devotee to flutter. ...Her closed lips resembled the seal of Salomon ...ben Daoud, (upon both of whom be peace!) ...and her eyes were distumbers of souls, wild as ...the eye of the falcon of Tabor, tender as the ...eye of the ringdove of Damascus. And her ...voice was softer than the sigh of the sleeping ...infant, and when she smiled it was like the ...coming of the full moon from behind a cloud. ...As the poet hath said: When she looked at ...me, her glances cleft my heart like a sharp ...sword; and when she spoke, my soul kept ...time like a lute to the voice of the singer.

Now, Lutf fed with her own hand her father's mare, Fatma, the pride of the Beni Malouk, the sparner of the desert, the essence of fleetness, the outstripper of the swift Simoom. And Fatma knew Lutf well, and whinnied to her, and laid her nose against the damsel's cheek, in the fashion of a newly-wedded lover.

But the heart of Lutf was contracted; she sighed, and was not happy. Ask not why, oh brothers of the far West, for even in your cold and maidens love, and sigh, and are not happy. For Allah (whose name be praised) hath so ordained it, that the bitterness of loving should go before the sweetness of love, like the drugs of Ibn Mansûr, which distorted the muscles of the face, but refreshed the stomach even as sherbet refreshes the lips. Now, there dwelt with the tribe a young man of the Afghans, Hassan, son of Casib, than whom there was none more excellent for perfection of form and justness of stature. He was brave and rich, and his cheeks were pink with health, and his beard was softer than silk. But Hassan loved rather to chase the gazelle, and fling the djereed, and drink the wind as he flew over the desert on his mare, than to hearken to the words of women, or look towards them when they slyly lifted the veil. And his scorn made the damsels of the tribe very wretched, for who was there could compare with Hassan, the handsome Hassan? Not one.

"Come, my beauty," murmured Lutf, as, early one morning, ere the sun had begun to fling his bright lances westward athwart the yellow desert, she caressed the pride of Beni Malouk, and fed her with dates and barley meal, and kissed the white star on her forehead:

"Come, my beauty; come, my gazelle-eyed charmer; take me upon thy back, and dance with me along over the desert, for I would know—oh so much, my beauty, oh so much, my dancing darling!" And she kissed the mare again, and wept tears that dropped upon the sand like pearls from Al Raschid's beard, when he combed it.

"Over the desert we will go, even to the cave of the wise man; and he shall teach me why the sun no longer shines, and why the moon sleepeth behind a cloud, and why the heart of Hassan ben Casib is turned into stone."

And, drawing the white izar up so as to conceal her face, the damsel sprang upon Fatma's back, and the mare gallopped off over the desert, like a lover to his mistress.

—"A glass of sherbet to the poet for those two last similes, oh slave!" shouted Hermon. Then, as the poet smiled and sipped the cooling liquid, Hermon resumed: "I say, Fourecd Safy, honestly speaking, did you ever make the acquaintance of a promising youth by the name of Alexander Smith?"

"I only know one Smith."

"And that is John, of course. Never mind, though. Go on. I was only under the impression that you and Aleck had been negotiating a loan between you, though which is creditor I hav'n't the remotest idea."

—— Wisest of all the children of men was the venerable Jemschid, the last of the followers of Salomon ben Daoud, and the heir of the magic cup. The secrets of creation were hidden to him, but said unto him, "Oh Jemschid! here we are, at thy bidding, and at thy use." The stars sung to him all their thoughts as they rolled gloriously along, and he could make the palm-tree blossom, the pomegranate burst open in ripeness, and the water spring forth in the thirsty desert. And he dwelt apart from men, alone in his cave by the well of the seven palm trees, feeding upon dates and pulse, and ever meditating thoughts that would break down the minds of common mortals, as the lush peaches of Cabul break down the limbs of the tender trees. He had but a single mat, his wondrous cup, a jar of wine for divination, while without browsed a she goat who gave him milk. Thus lived the sage, with no wealth of mares or camels, for he was rich in the fountains of divine wisdom and the mysteries of man's heart.

And Jemschid sat in the entrance of his cave, writing with his fingers in the sand strange symbols and mystic tokens of the knowledge that had come down to him from the mighty master, Salomon ben Daoud, (upon whose head be peace,) words and signs that all the wise men of Samarcand would have failed to interpret. In the matchless book of the matchless poet,* we are told of the sacred cypress tree which Zerdusht brought from Paradise, and planted before the gate of the Temple of Fire in holy Cashmere. And on its stalk he wrote words of awful knowledge, and in its branches rustled the voices of the sages, speaking tones of truth and wisdom. So the tree grew until the hunter's cord could no longer girdle its stalk, and its branches overspread half the world, while the odor of its blossoms was breathed by the angels of the Third Heaven. Then did Zerdusht build about it a palace of gold, and challenged the universe to show him such another tree as the cypress tree of Cashmere. Like the cypress tree of Cashmere was the wisdom of Jemschid the Sage, built around by the golden palace of his thoughts. And like the rustle of its leaves were the voices of the old sages, repeating unto the ears of Jemschid the secrets of the earth within whose dark bosom rested their weary bones.

And as Jemschid sat in the entrance of his cave, tracing figures in the sand, he heard the whinny of a mare and the timid murmur of a soft voice near at hand. Then he looked up, and lo there stood modestly before him a damsel like a full moon, and it was Lutf, the daughter of Sheikh Yacoub, with her izar half drawn aside, for he was a very old man, and her arm placed caressingly over the neck of the mare Fatma, the pride of the Beni Malouk. And the heart of the sage was warmed towards the maiden standing there so gracefully before him, and he said:

"Praise and glory to Allah, the compassionate, the All-powerful! Lo! even now my heart was contracted, and I said to myself, there is no warmth in the sun nor mildness in the moon, and I looked up and thou wert before me, a reproof and a shame! Welcome, oh my daughter, for thy presence is like the morning sun to a benighted wayfarer, like the cheering rustle of date palms to the desert way. Well come, my daughter, and rest thyself."

Then Lutf took from the folds of her robe a present for the sage, a handfull of fresh dates, a crystal of rock salt, a cake of barley bread, and two hard cheeses of camel's milk and goat's milk, and timidly laid them at his feet, saying:

"My will was strong to have brought thee many things, but thou knowest I am only a poor, weak maiden, oh wise Jemschid."

"If Jemschid be truly wise, he will regard the will of the giver, and not the gift itself, as the measure of its value. Oh, my daughter, many thanks. May thy days be as numerous as the sage's, and thy happiness as unclouded as yon sky. What would the daughter of the chief of Beni Malouk seek of the old man? Is all well? Hath a camel strayed, or a mare been stolen, or a trinket lost?"

"Nay, oh sage," responded Lutf, hesitatingly, "all is well. I come for myself. Yesterday is gone, and the circle of to-day is very narrow. I hear that thou hast a cup, a wondrous mystic cup, whereon one can see all that is, and has been, and will be."

"The circle of to-day, my daughter, is as wide as thy destiny, couldst thou but behold it. Aye, thou has heard rightly. I have a cup wherein Allah, whose name be exalted, permits many and great things to picture themselves beforehand."

"May I look into the cup, oh sage, and see the picture of my wish and my longing?"

"Not so, maiden, it would but blind thee, for thine eyes are not strong enough to encounter the mysteries of the universe. Tell me thy wish, oh daughter, and I will behold if it is to come to pass, or fall away."

The old sage rose to his feet, went into the cave, and took from its shelf the famous cup. It was a beauteous beaker, large and goblet-shaped, made of highly-wrought gold, fetched from the innermost caves of the Genii. On the outside were graven sentences from the Koran, set in diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts. Circling the inside, near the rim, was carved the Zodiac and its signs, while the remainder surface was marked off into seven circular compartments, answering to the seven spheres of the universe and the seven worlds of space, while below shone the pentagram of the master—all graven with mystic signs and symbols. Holding the goblet tenderly and with care, Jemschid poured in wine from the jar until it was filled to the brim. And, while the maiden watched him in awe, he slowly returned to the mouth of the cave, holding the cup in one hand, and in the other a serpent-like wand, which he thrice waved slowly in the air, murmuring words in an unknown tongue.

"Tell me thy wish, oh maiden!" said he, solemnly. "All of knowledge permitted to mortals is at thy command. The earth shall seem transparent to thee, with her mysteries and her treasures. The starry spheres shall hymnically reveal their wonders to thee, and teach thee the melody of their voices at my bidding. Tell me thy wish."

And, as he spoke, the wine began to bubble in the cup, like the bubbles of water from the rock that the prophet Moussa smote in the desert, while the goblet itself revolved in his hand with a slow and stately motion, as the Natch girls of Cashmere begin to circle in their dance, before the fire of the music burns in their veins.

And the damsel, drawing yet more tightly the izar over her face, spoke tremblingly:

"Oh my father, look into the dread cup for me, and read the maiden's heart, its troubles, and its grief."

The sage murmured, "Easier by far, oh daughter, is it to read the wonders of the great heavens, than to pry into the secret crypts of a maiden's heart. I see thy heart, oh Lutf, daughter of Sheikh Yacoub, but it is as a piece of crystal, pure, and bright, and flawless. Only it quivers, and is afraid. Too pure—too pure. Such the sage cannot read; for Allah, whose name be ever exalted, reserves them for his own divine contemplation. Shall I tell thee of the treasures of the earth? Half a day's journey hence, by the rock and the deserted temple that thou seest at sunrise from thy father's tent, is a great store of riches. Go thither at the hour when the White Camel† lifts its form up from the great southern sea"——

"Nay, father," said Lutf, a little impatiently, "I desire not such treasures. The riches I seek are worth nothing, save to me only."

"Wilt thou know how to read the teaching of the stars, to gather the secrets of the spheres, and interpret the chant of the east wind? Shall I fill thy soul with wisdom, and thy heart with the desire of knowledge?"

"Says the proverb, 'Evil treads upon wisdom's heels, and the craving of knowledge is as thirst in a fever.'"

"Thou hast said it, daughter," groaned the sage, "on my beard be it if thou speakest not truth. What then? Wilt thou have command over the genii of Salomon ben Daoud, (on whose heads be peace!) to visit their caves beneath the sea, and in the far-off mountains, and"——

"None of these I wish, oh sage."

"Shall I tell thee of the enrapturing secrets of creation, of the words of Allah, and the mighty angels"——

"These would but terrify me, father."

"What, then, oh damsel, is thy wish? Tell me, so that I may search it out for thee, and know the uttermost limits of it. Tell it me, that I may know whether good is decreed for its result, or evil—whether it blossoms or withers."

Then the maiden, Lutf, the daughter of Sheikh Yacoub, drawing the izar yet more closely to her face, and leaning forward, murmured in a low and trembling voice, that was like the coo of the ringdove to her mate:

"I would have thee look into the heart of Hassan, son of Casib, and tell me its secrets. I would see which of the maidens hath won it, or whether it is indeed of adamant, as the damsels of our tribe complain."

"Place then thy right hand upon the rim of the cup, thus. Alas! see, maiden, how the wine ceases to bubble, and the spheres to revolve! Hath Hassan, son of Casib, ever leaned thee to his breast, as the mare now presses to thy shoulder?"

"Woe is me! no, father."

"Then I cannot read his heart in thine. But now that thou takest away thy hand, I see him sitting moody and listless by the well, like a dervise who hath danced himself weary. And he traces letters in the sand—even thy name, damsel! How thine eyes glow through thy veil, like the stars through the veil of dawn, ere the sun has come up! Now they call him, and there is dismay in the camp. His eyes gleam like the fatal fires of the Persian valley. He clutches his djereed, as if for an enemy's throat—now he whistles to his mare, mounts, and gallops this way, his scimetar clanking at his side, while the tribe ride off in every direction, like arrows shot at random from a mighty bow."

"They miss me, I must go."

"Stay—the heart of Hassan ben Casib is dark to me." "Alas, and to me also, oh, father."

—— "But the cup is eloquent of thy destiny. Thou must go home. The cup reveals to me that a great danger awaits thee. Go not by the well of the graven rock—stay—go that way, and none other, oh Lutf, daughter of Sheikh Yacoub, for to-day thy fate culminates, and if the danger centres there, so also does the bliss centre there. The blessing of the Most High be upon thee. Away! haste, and do not tarry by the road, for this is the hour of the fates. Away, away!"

And, waving his hand like the prophet's signal in the battle, Jemschid retired into his cave, while the maiden, all trembling like a lotus that lifts its head above the lake in the beginning moonlight, mounted her mare, and rode slowly off homeward, taking the way by the well of the graven rock, as the sage had bidden her to do. Tears of sorrow swelled in her eyes, and her heart was shrunken with grief and bitterness, for she had not learned that which her tender soul longed to know. What a sad secret was this, oh moon-eyed damsel, that all the wisdom of Jemschid, and all the powers of his magic cup, failed to procure its solution! Well hath the poet said: In every heart there is a corner that is deeper down than the caverns of the Afrites, and darker than the vaults of Eblis. Fling into one of these the torches of conjecture, and thou shalt see them melt away before them into infinite abyss, as fire-flies flicker away on the bosom of the evening breeze. Drop into them the sounding plummet of reason, and, ere thou hast touched the bottom, the weight of thy line will drag thee over the abyss' brink.

And Fatma gallopped on, cheered now and then by a word from the abstracted maiden, who did not look up, but wandered far away on the wings of soft thoughts, which, like storks in their flight, alighted only on familiar housetops. As the mare drew near to the well of the graven rock, she pricked up her ears, and snorted, but Lutf heeded her not. Again she snorted and neighed, and then there came an answering neigh from the well. Lutf looked up and saw a troop of mounted Arabs, in whose dress and pennons she recognised the insignia of Ebu Seid, an old-time lover of hers, whom she had scorned, a fierce chieftain, and at war with the tribe of Beni Malouk. As she gazed, she beheld the Sheikh Ebu Seid himself, about to spring upon his mare, Moon-eyes, the swiftest mare that trod the desert, save the mare Fatma, the far-famed pride of Beni Malouk.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the Sheikh, "ha, ha, my proud beauty! Thou and the mare have escaped me often, but to-day ye are mine. Thou for my tent, and the mare for my saddle." And he started to intercept Lutf in her course. But the maiden wound with the pride of the Beni Malouk, and she gathered her dress tightly about her, and drew her veil close about her face, and patting the mare, turned her head out towards the desert, so as to go round the well, and, shaking the reins on Fatma's neck, whispered:

"Oh my beauty, oh my darling, on, on! On, thou pride of the Beni Malouk, on, and let not the robber take thee. Bring me safe home, and I will feed thee with new dates, and bake thee a cake of barley meal with my own hands, and give thee camel's milk to drink, sweetened with wild honey. On, my desert darling, and the tribe shall hand down thy memory to their children forever, the pride of the Beni Malouk."

And the mare, seeming to understand these words, reached out her slim neck, and bounded along over the sands like the breath of the North Wind. Ebu Seid followed close, as his whole tribe, with yells and shouts, joined in the chase. Over the desert flew they, like the spirit caravan that the pilgrim to Mecca sees gliding by him at night Yemen-ward, and is gone out of sight ere he can look again. Over the desert they flew, Lutf in advance, and the sheikh close behind, like a flight of cranes in autumn before the breath of coming winter, one ahead as leader, and the rest streaming on in two spreading lines behind. On, on, over the desert. And now Ebu Seid, putting spurs to his mare, had left his tribe far in the rear, and was beginning to close upon the maiden. Nearer and nearer he drew, until the hot nostrils of Moon-eyes touched Fatma's smoking flank, and he began to tell the maiden she was his, and must grace his tent forever. Then Lutf, tearing off her izar, and baring her lovely moon face to the light, flung the long veil in the sheikh's face, and, while he drew rein to free himself, she seized her mare by the right ear, and again exhorted her:

"On, my beauty, on like the wind thou drinkest!"

And the mare sped on with the speed of a ray of sunshine, that, bursting above the morning clouds, comes glancing from rock to rock athwart the desert.

And now, who is it that hurls himself towards the maiden over the desert, like the swooping, broad-winged eagle in chase of the gazelle? With his djereed poised on high, and his lips closed like the gates of Paradise against a sinning Peri? Does Lutf know that foaming black steed, that arching foot, that green turban, those flashing black eyes? Now they meet, their bosoms pause in mid course, and Lutf springs off her mare.

"Oh, Hassan!"

Hassan ben Casib leaps from his saddle, and clasps the maiden to his breast.

"Lutf! light of my life! My soul was weary for thee!"

One kiss, like the touch of the moonbeam upon the lotos blossom, one glance into each others' eyes, like the blending of the rays of four new-born stars, and the story is all told. There needs not another word.

"Thy veil, Lutf, where is it?"

"It flutters atop Ebu Seid's lance, as he comes. He would have seized me, when I flung it in his eyes and escaped."

"It is good. Ebu Seid must not wear the favors of a maiden of Beni Malouk. Take this for thy veil, until I recover thine own." And unwinding the light scarf which he wore as sash about his waist, he gave it to her, and then, mounting, rode off to meet Ebu Seid, while the maiden, with her heart melting with love like grapes pressed in a child's fingers, went slowly homeward on Fatma. She did not dare to glance behind, but she rode on slowly and more slowly. Then she heard the sound of hoofs behind her, near, nearer, and Hassan rode up, mounted on Moon-eyes, and leading his own black steed.

"Here is thy veil, Lutf."

"Let it be thy scarf, Hassan, and let this be my veil."

"It is good."

And they rode on in silence.

"Lutf, to-morrow I shall bring presents to the father's tent. What sayest thou, joy of my life?"

"Thy will is my will, oh Hassan, son of Casib."

* Firdousi's Shah-Nameh is thus known among the Persians.

† "The White Camel of Dschelladin," is the name given by the Arabian astronomers to the Magellanic clouds.

For the National Era.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF SARATOGA.

No. 3.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, *Aug.* 3, 1859.

MY DEAR G.: A thousand thanks for your long letter and all its charming details.

I told you of our projected ride to Saratoga Lake. It came off yesterday at five o'clock. The rains had soaked the roads around this place, which are sandy, so our drive was the pleasanter for a clear day and a cool temperature. The east piazza, fronting Broadway, after dinner is crowded with guests—those who are so fortunate as to own carriages make up parties to drive out every fine day; not that they can by any possibility enjoy the same routine of driving, any more than any other ever-recurring occupation, but then it is a distinction here to ride out in one's own carriage, when so many stand to gaze and admire, and envy the fortunate ones who ride, while they must go on foot. This seems a hard judgment upon poor human nature, but, then, somehow it is so, that men and women do things when they are stared at, that they would never do all alone by themselves. I speak out of my own experience, for I every day feel how much of my pains-taking in dressing is to please a crowd of people, not one in a hundred of whom I know, or care to know. But you do not want my wisdom, but pictures of Saratoga. Well, then, it is five o'clock, and Broadway in front of the hotel is crowded with turn-outs of its wealthy inmates. The piazza is crowded with ladies and gentlemen promenading, doing the agreeable to each other. Here and there you see a flat or a hat, which shows you a lady who, at the hour appointed, will, with her party, leave the disconsolates to hide away in their chambers, to drive off to the Lake or elsewhere. A drive is charming enough, under certain circumstances; but to be cramped up in a carriage for two hours, when the ...

...to my mind, is a modern purgatory; ...

...a part of the routine of life, and ...

...through with as such. I am told, in a dry season, the roads are so dusty as to be all but intolerable, and that these carriages follow so close to each other that the sense of suffocation is ever present; and the entire route is one long-continued discomfort. How imperious are the demands of fashion!

After we had promenaded with others a half hour on the piazza, Mr. H. signalled for our carriages to come up. Mrs. A. led the way, taking me by the arm, and was followed by Amelia and Dick. We filled the first carriage, Mr. H. seating himself on the box with the driver. Miss Clara and Miss Eliza D., with their cousins Henry and William, filled Mr. D.'s carriage, which had been loaned to "Aunt Martha" for this afternoon. After I had taken my seat, I looked along the line of beautiful women, to see if I could see Aunt Jane among them, and there were not a few faces who looked inquiringly, as if they asked, "Who is that young girl?"

The cynics near Saratoga have nothing very delightful in scenery to make them attractive. After we had been out about an hour and a half, we reached the Lake House, and there we saw the same carriages we had seen from the piazza, and our fashionables thronging this little hotel and its grounds. Some were seated under awnings, some on the porches, and some in summer-houses, very many of whom were sucking sherry-cobblers through a straw, or eating ices—not certainly because they needed sustentation of any sort, but from very fullness. Why such people do not die of dyspepsia is a wonder to me. Their various capacities are always at work, eating three meals a day, and having papers of French confectionery in their pockets to keep their stomachs constantly at work.

The lake is seen from the high and steep hill on which the hotel stands, extending north. It is a beautiful scene, as we saw it lit up by a bright sun, and sweept over by a fresh breeze. As we did not drink sherry-cobblers, we descended to the shore of the lake, and were happy in securing a fine large boat for a sail about the lake. It was a glorious afternoon, and white clouds, piled high up, looked like silver domes of some vast celestial city. Miss Amelia repeated some sweet poetry suitable to the scene, and I was charmed with its propriety and elegance; then, too, her enunciation was perfect. For a poet; for, though a man of acknowledged labor and taste, he had exhibited no power of invention"—the very words I had heard Dick say. Thereupon there arose quite a blaze of indignation against such an illiberal criticism. I fanned the flame by telling all I had heard from Dick, who gave Longfellow great credit for versification, but denied that he was worthy of the high title of a poet. In this discussion the young ladies and gentlemen were all enlisted, every one echoing to the praise of the Boston poet. Dick never so much as hazarded a remark, while he sat laughing out of his eyes, hearing me using his criticism as made by a very distinguished gentleman, whose word was law with me in all such matters. And when I was pushed for proof of what I had said, (for they insisted I was not so very ignorant as I claimed to be,) I told them what I had read of the "Golden Legend," that it was the Old German ballad of "Poor Henry," patched out with stories from "The Infancy of Jesus," known to all readers of the Apocryphal New Testament. To my surprise, they had no reply to these charges of piracy, and so Miss A. changed the topic by calling our attention to the new moon, which now showed its easp in the evening sky.

On reaching the States, we separated to go to our several rooms, and, on my entering, there sat Mrs. H. and her daughter Sophia, and Aunt Jane, all of them in tears. "What has happened?" I exclaimed. Then it was I learned with deep sorrow that Dr. Alexander had died at the Virginia Springs. It was a great grief to Mrs. H. and Sophy, as it is to all the members of that large society, and indeed to the entire city. Poor Sophy felt she had lost her spiritual father; for you know he knew everything, and aided her in reading the best writers of Germany and France, and would spend hours talking with her upon their merits, correcting their false science, and so enriching her with his library and his own great intellect. And I could not but enter fully into their griefs as my own. Mrs. H. told me the clergy were to hold a meeting at the Presbyterian church, to-morrow morning, and we shall go with them, to show, so far as we may by so doing, our sympathy with his own people, now here, in this expression of our reverence for this great and good man.

Mr. H. and Miss Clara called at our rooms, to take me down to supper, and to engage me for the ball-room, but I declined; and so here I am, writing you this long letter. Miss Clara brought me the enclosed rules for knitting a Talma, like the one she wears, which I asked of her for you. It is very pretty, and perhaps you will thank her, through me, for sending it.

Thursday Morning.—I have just returned from the Presbyterian church. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Spring, of New York, who made some admirable remarks. The resolutions were offered by Dr. Nicholas Murray, who made a beautiful speech upon the character and labors of dear Dr. Alexander. He was followed by Dr. Cutler, of the Episcopal church, Brooklyn, and by Dr. Kennedy, of the Methodist church, New York. But as you will see all the speeches in the next *N. Y. Observer*, I will spare my report.

Always, dear G., your NETTA.

HOW TO KNIT A TALMA.

For Netta, My Dear Young Friend.

Cast on four hundred and fifteen stitches.

1st row, seam.
2d row, seam.
3d row, knit plain.
4th row, seam.
5th row, knit three stitches plain, knit two together, thread forward, knit one, thread forward knit ten, slip a stitch, knit two, pass the slip stitch over the two, knit ten, thread forward, knit one, thread forward, knit ten, make hole as before, and so on, being careful to narrow and knit three stitches plain after the last hole at the end of the needle.
6th row, seam.
7th row, as the 5th.

Proceed in this manner until you are about to make the 10th hole, then narrow before and after the holes, slip and bind as usual. This will bring nine stitches between the holes and the slip-and-bind stitch.

Then seam across this row, seam the next, knit plain next row, seam across again here. Then seam in the color, and knit as before, until you come to the ninth hole. Then you will have eight stitches between the holes. Then seam in the dark color, seam again, knit this row plain, seam this row, and then seam in the other color, and proceed as before. Every time you narrow, to have one less stitch between the holes and the slip-and-bind stitch. In seaming after the one row of holes, narrow every fifth stitch, then every tenth stitch, then every fifteenth stitch—your judgment must guide. Then knit a stitch, thread forward, and narrow, for the row of holes to put the cord in. Finish by seaming twice across, and knitting once plain; then bind off.

For a large talma, cast on five hundred and eighty-three stitches, having eleven between. For an infant's talma, cast on three hundred and nine, having eight rows of holes.

Fringe—Cast on fifteen stitches, knit three stitches, thread forward, knit two together, knit one, and so on.

Dampen and press before drawing out the fringe.

Nine ounces pink, six ounces white.

Saratoga, August 4, 1859. C. A. B.

INKLINGS FROM THE FRONTIER;
OR,
LIFE ON THE PLAINS AND ADVENTURES IN THE TENTED FIELD.

Headquarters, Antelope Hills Expedition, Camp on Pecose Creek, July 6, 1859.

To the Editor of the National Era:

To the contemplative observer and close student, human nature, especially human nature in its campaign gear, turned loose to act its part throughout its various phases in the midst of wild, untamed, and uncontaminated inanimate nature, presents an ever-varying source of interesting study. In civil life, when surrounded by men and women, moved by and acting under the influence of every passion, and every rule and form of business and fashion that ever finds its way into the human heart, we may fancy ourselves possessed of that acumen which enables us to read the characters of those with whom we come in contact with some degree of accuracy. But these men and women seldom act a natural part, and are ever seeking to cover their motives with a cloak; while here, on the vast and almost ilimitable plains, away from the turmoil of business and the follies of fashion, with their influence and restraints, surrounded by the beauties and the grandeur of nature, untarnished by the hand of art, the soul of man throws off the shackles of society, and becomes almost transparent—human nature comes forth in its shirt-sleeves, and the observant student may read character as he runs, and measure the width and depth of the minds, the souls, of those around him. Whether a man be learned, refined, of noble soul, high aspirations, and fine feelings, or whether he be gross, grovelling, ignorant, and selfish, the close observer, who turns his attention to the study of human nature, can draw him out and take his measure. And here, in the midst of campaign life, we are at no loss for a variety of specimens of humanity. For almost every rank in society, every station in life, furnishes a representative—officers and soldiers, gentlemen of leisure out on a pleasure excursion, teamsters and camp-followers, the refined and the rough. But the greatest variety of character is to be found in the ranks of the army, where men from every class of society, of every calling and profession, the refined and the uncouth, the high and the low, the collegian and the ignoramos, the good, bad, and indifferent, all mingle together on the broad platform of equality.

But the contemplation of the various characters who compose the moving community campaigning over the plains need not engross the attention of the student. New and strange sights and scenes are ever presenting themselves to the enraptured view, and causing new thoughts to well up from the great deep of the soul. Varying and picturesque landscapes are continually rolling up before you and receding behind, as you march along. New plants, of strange varieties; variegated flowers, quaintly formed and brightly colored, creatures of beauty, ministering to the finer feelings of passing humanity; new varieties of reptiles and insects, little strangers, who timidly peep out at you from under the broad cactus, or the leaves of some other semi-tropical plant, or sit gaily perched upon the leaves of plants, or swing on blades of grass, and saucily sing their merry little songs; swarms of lively little birds deploy by regiments, and wage a war of extermination upon grasshoppers and grass seed; while now and then may be seen larger animals, as the buffalo, elk, antelope, bear, or wolf, gruffly looking at us as intruders on their private domain. All this conspires to render a summer's campaign romantic and pleasant. The painter, poet, botanist, geologist, ornithologist, and zoologist, finds ample sources for amusement, recreation, and study.

You never have been campaigning over the Southwestern plains? Then imagine yourself a member of our party, mounted on a fine blooded steed, with long, shaggy tail, mane, and foretop, fleet of foot, and gifted with great powers of endurance. Do you see that high mound-like eminence to the left or south? Turn your charger's head towards it, give him the reins, and he will soon carry you along the gradual ascent up to the summit, from whence you have a grand view of the whole country in every direction, as far as the eye can reach. When you have taken in the landscape, and admired the beauty of the scenery, turn your attention to the moving column of the Antelope Hills Expedition, and watch it as it measuredly winds its serpentine course over the rolling priarie. In advance of all, some twenty roods, you see a motley little group. They are our Indian guides, trailers, and interpreters. After them comes the advance guard—ten troopers, led by a non-commissioned officer. Then, with the aforesaid space intervening, comes the commanding officer, Major Emory, and his staff. And then, in regular order, with a like space between each, come the four cavalry companies, marching by twos, and each led by its captain. In rear of the cavalcade are the centre guard and detachment of pioneers, for the purpose of removing obstructions (should any present themselves) from before the train. Next come the hospital ambulances for the comfort and convenience of the sick, and the private carriages and buggies of the gentlemen excursionists, followed by a long, long string of Government wagons, nearly a hundred in number, and to each of which is attached six mules. These are followed by the drove of beef cattle, while the rear guard bring up the rear. You involuntarily exclaim, "Oh, what a grand and imposing procession to be traversing those wild but quiet old plains, and how well-ordered is the line of march!"

But you are unwilling to descend into the low country. A cool and balmy breeze fans your temples and refreshes your energies, and you still stand gazing at the passing column. Owing to numerous little ravines and chasms running off to the north and to the south, we are compelled to make a very zig-zag road, and as our long cavalcade and train moves along, it will not take a very great stretch of the imagination by you in your elevated position to imagine you see a monster serpent in agonizing contortions making its way to the westward. We travel over the untrod prairie, but leave a large and plain road behind us, which will not be effaced for years, even if the tide of emigration does not flow in this channel.

Towards the rear of the train, a huge cloud of dust slowly rises, and lazily rolls away to the northeast, before a lazy southwest breeze.

Scattered along the whole length of this immense line, for a mile or two on either side, you may see sportsmen—officers not on duty, our gentlemen of leisure, officers' servants, and soldiers with leave—who hunt as they travel, and shoot turkeys, prairie chickens, jackass rabbits, and other small game.

Now descend, and take an easy hand gallop until you gain the head of the command, where you will probably have a more close inspection of the command, as it passes you. Tighten your reins when you come opposite the party of Indians. The first to attract your attention is a small, wiry-built man, apparently about thirty years old; the blackest, keenest, and brightest pair of small eyes you ever saw, dance beneath a pair of heavy and shaggy eyebrows. He wears long black hair hanging over his shoulders, and is possessed of regular European features, but as black as the ace of spades. This is Wildcat, the son of a celebrated Seminole chief of the same name, and the principal guide of the Ant

built. Then we may hope within some reasonable time to assemble here again, some of us not much older than we are now, to rejoice that the work which has been so auspiciously begun has been more auspiciously completed. [Applause.]

Why, it is a shame to think of so long a time in connection with the monument. Did you think, Mr. Governor, when you talked about twenty-five or fifty years, that (as I read the other day, I think it was in Mr. Palfrey's history of New England) the few thousand men of the first emigration to New England had already swelled to some seven millions? Are we to put off twenty-five or fifty years that which we have got seven million men and women to do? Why, I believe the ladies might knit stockings enough to build the monument in less time than that, [laughter;] and those who cannot knit stockings might knit those more modern articles of workmanship, of which, I am very sorry to say, I do not know the name. [Renewed merriment.] But we are going to complete this monument. We in Ohio will do a little, you in Massachusetts will do a great deal, and all New England will do something, and thus the monument is to be built.

And, then, when that is accomplished, I will tell you what I should like to see—the sons and daughters of New England joining hands with their brothers of Virginia to build another monument at Jamestown to commemorate the settlement there—thus proving to them, if we do love liberty, and mean to maintain it, yet we are brethren of a common Union, and mean to maintain "Liberty and Union" one and inseparable, now and forever. [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1859.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Business men will find it greatly to their advantage to advertise in the *Era*.

Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, & Co., are our authorized advertising agents for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The following gentlemen are accredited agents for the *Era*: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park, Mount Union, Ohio; Joseph Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

A CARD.

It is due to the subscribers of the *National Era* to state that the paper will continue to be edited and published under the provision made by its late editor and proprietor, in view of his intended absence in Europe.

The *Era* will remain true to the principles it has always advocated. Writers of eminent ability will contribute to its editorial columns. Its literary department will be placed in able hands, and no effort will be spared to make the paper as nearly as possible what it has always been.

The value of the *National Era* as the representative of free principles at the National Capital, and to the family of its late editor as their only available means of support, makes it my imperative duty to continue its publication without interruption.

MARGARET L. BAILEY.

Washington, July 11, 1859.

THE CANADIANS ON SLAVERY—WHAT THEY MIGHT DO.—All parties in Canada are avowed enemies of Slavery, and their sympathies, as a part of Christendom, are not to be despised. But if the Canadians really desire to aid us in the great cause of emancipation, they have it in their power to render us the most efficient aid. Let them annex themselves to the United States, as they can do, with the consent of the mother country, by a unanimous and persistent appeal to Parliament. The British Provinces are old enough and large enough to take this position, and the tone of the English journals and statesmen indicates that no serious opposition would be made in that quarter, if the Provinces really desire to form a part of the American Union. With the five Provinces converted into as many States, or perhaps into seven or eight States, the power of Slavery in the Federal Councils would be reduced to insignificance. As a condition of annexation, the freedom of fugitive slaves already there would be stipulated, as a matter of course; and the repeal or essential modification of the fugitive law would strip it of its terrors to all who in future might make their way to that region. But, with the British Provinces represented at Washington, Slavery would cease to be formidable; and the Oligarchy would cease to give a diabolical tone to the public opinion of any section of the Union. By all means, let us annex the Provinces. The Northern Sham Democracy dare not oppose the measure.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.—The election of Mr. Etheridge to Congress from Tennessee is a bitter pill to the Slavery Propagandists. Southern newspapers, which profess to be opposed to the revival of the African slave trade, cannot forgive him for having offered the resolution in Congress declaring the trade to be inhuman as well as impolitic. The Memphis *Avalanche* (portentous name!) would be glad to see Mr. Etheridge "pelted with the kicks and curses of an indignant and outraged people;" and, as a climax of wickedness, the *Avalanche* charges that Mr. E.'s resolution "has become a part of the Black Republican platform." We would suggest to the editor the use of philosophy. It will not be many years before scores of such men will be elected to Congress from the South, and so time and use will reconcile him to the disgrace, if, in the mean time, his *Avalanche* is not converted into a vulgar land-slide, and swept into the ever-flowing tide of the Father of Waters.

THE ULTRA SOUTHERNERS WILL ACCEPT BRECKINRIDGE.—The most ultra class of politicians in Alabama are lauding Vice President Breckinridge in unmeasured terms. The *Mobile Tribune*, which advocates a slave code for the Territories and the revival of the slave trade, thinks that "it is difficult to name a person who is better fitted to make a true, constitutional, no-partisan President." The *Montgomery Advertiser*, which is ready to dissolve the Union if Congress refuses to protect Slavery in the Territories, copies the remark of the *Tribune* with approbation, and explains away the declaration made by Mr. Breckinridge in 1856, that he "belonged to no party which has for its object the extension of Slavery." The *Advertiser* is aware that the Vice President supported the Lecompton fraud, and that deed, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. As Mr. Breckinridge has a reputation for moderation, and is less objectionable to the North than any other Southern "Democrat," his chances for the Charleston nomination may be counted first rate.

SLAVERY AT PIKE'S PEAK.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Journal*, in publishing an account of a Pike's Peaker's experience, says:

"The elder Jones, who is an old California miner, took out a complete outfit, consisting of some six wagons drawn by oxen, with loose riding horses, and was accompanied by his son, H. C., several young men of his neighborhood, and threee stout, active negro men of his own. After prospecting to his full satisfaction for three weeks, throughout the various mines, with poor success, he gave it up as a hopeless undertaking, sold out his supplies, and at once returned to the States."

We are not informed whether the elder Jones sold out his "three stout, active negro men" among his other supplies, but the fact that he was permitted to travel safely through Kansas or Nebraska, or both, with his supply of biped cattle, shows very clearly that the Dred Scott decision is something more than a party catchword.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The degree of authority conceded to the Supreme Court is the true test and touchstone of political creeds. He who acknowledges the right of the Court to bind the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government by its decisions, as well as the States and the people, is a Federalist; and he who denies that right is a States Rights man. Forty and fifty years ago these distinctions were universally recognised and acted upon. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Taylor of Caroline, and William B. Giles, were the representative men of the Republican or States Rights school. Alexander Hamilton, John Adams, and John Marshall, were the great lights in the Federal ranks. The former class maintained that the Federal Government is one of limited powers; that the Constitution is a compact between the States, by which certain definite and limited powers are delegated to the common Government, and all others not expressed in the compact are reserved to the States and to the people. These are propositions which cannot be denied, since they are entirely conformable to the letter of the Constitution itself.

But if the Central Government thus constituted by the States for specific purposes is made the exclusive judge of its own powers, it is clear to the dullest understanding that the reservation of rights to the States and the people can be of no practical utility. Even on the absurd supposition that the Federal Government is always to be in honest hands, there would still be no guaranty that it would not gradually encroach upon the reserved rights of the States. The most honest men cannot always be disinterested. The best men are prone to be swayed by their prejudices, and those prejudices are sure to favor the assumption of power in their own hands. Hence, on this idle and romantic supposition that the Federal Administration will always be honest, there would still be a constant tendency to consolidation, and the overthrow of the rights of the States, if that Government is to enjoy the exclusive right of determining its own powers. But with the proverbial dishonesty and ambition of politicians, the reserved rights of the States would not be worth the parchment upon which they are inscribed, if the Federalist theory of interpretation holds good.

The Federalists not only claim for the Central Government the exclusive right of interpreting the Constitution, but they assign that high prerogative to a particular department of it, viz: the Supreme Court. The Constitution invests the Court with the judicial powers of the Union, for determining the rights of persons and property in a certain and comparatively limited class of cases. But the Federalist theory invests the Court with supreme political authority over the States, as well as the co-ordinate departments of the Central Government.

We propose to examine briefly this theory by which the States are reduced to the condition of counties, and the Legislative and Executive branches to mere agencies for carrying out the decrees of the Court. We propose to show that no such power is given to the Court by the Constitution; and that those who contend for it have no better authority than for many other latitudinarian theories; this being the fruitful mother of them all.

The first section of the third article of the Constitution declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The second section declares that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States; and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

The reader will ascertain, by a careful examination of this clause, which embraces every class of cases falling within the jurisdiction of the Court, that they all relate to questions involving the rights of property, or personal rights; and in no one of them is the Court authorized to determine political questions, or questions involving the relative powers of the States and Federal Government, or the relative jurisdiction of the co-ordinate departments of the Government, viz: the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. There is not a hint of the preeminence claimed for the Court by the Federalists of the old or new school. And can it be believed that the extraordinary prerogative of determining political powers and jurisdiction would have been given except in express terms? Would the Court have been given this transcendent power by implication? The supposition is absurd in itself, and is expressly negatived by article ninth of the amendments, which declares that the powers not delegated by the Constitution to the Federal Government are reserved to the States and to the people.

By a careful examination of the above clause, and by article eleventh of the amendments, it will be seen that the States cannot be sued. In questions involving mere property rights between the States, where a tribunal independent of the contending parties is desirable, the Constitution has made the Supreme Court of the Union the arbiter. But no such authority is given in controversies between the United States and a State.

Doubtless the Supreme Court is supreme within its own sphere. So is the Legislature. So is the Executive. The Legislature is not enjoined to conform its legislation to the decisions of the Court. The President is not warned to keep his recommendations within the same pale. These departments are co-ordinate with the Court, and are even superior to it in dignity and importance. The Legislature is first named in the Constitution, and is undoubtedly first in dignity, importance, and power. The Executive comes next in order and consequence. They come directly from the people by election, and are the responsible guardians of political and civil rights. The Court is a necessary adjunct of these, and its officers are appointed by them. To make the Court supreme over all, supreme over the Legislature and Executive which elect it, and supreme over the States and people who created the Government itself with limited powers, is as illogical as it is dangerous to public liberty.

We have said that the Court is supreme within its proper sphere. It determines controverted questions of property and personal rights without appeal. But it has no right to say to Congress, "thus far shalt thou go, and no further." The decisions of the Court never have overruled the deliberate policy of the country as expressed on the statute book. It has doubtless been useful in calling attention to acts of hasty legislation, or to mere mistakes; but when the Legislature and the Executive determine deliberately upon a course of policy, it always so happens that the Court finds reason to acquiesce.

As an illustration of this fact, we may mention that the Court has never yet pronounced against the constitutionality of the purchase of Louisiana, although all parties in the country at the time agreed that there was no authority in the Constitution for the act. Even Mr. Jefferson himself, who as President authorized and gave his official assent to the purchase, as a political necessity, admitted the act to be unconstitutional. The Court has never ventured to non-suit a Louisiana plaintiff on the plea that the Territory or State was no part of the Union, although perhaps three-fourths of the judges, forty or fifty years ago, entertained the prevalent belief that the Constitution was violated in the act of purchase.

The conservative instincts of the Court fifteen years ago would have led it to decide against the admission of the foreign State of Texas into the Union by joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, instead of by treaty; but no such decision has been made. It has never been decided that a Texan cannot have redress against a citizen of New York, on the plea of non-citizenship. But suppose the Court were to make such a decision, would Texas and Louisiana in the cases supposed be ruled out of the Union? Would the President forthwith recommend and Congress enact a law annulling the unconstitutional proceedings by which those States were brought into the Union? If they did not, then the decisions of the court, as political authorities, would fall to the ground, and, upon the Federal theory of interpretation, the President and Congress would be guilty of a high misdemeanor.

We have said that the Supreme Court has always conformed to the established policy of the country. When a United States Bank existed, the Court pronounced it constitutional; and if a case involving the question could now be brought before that body, there can be no doubt that it would decide just the reverse. The Sham Democracy still adhere to one Jeffersonian principle, viz: his hostility to a United States Bank, and the Court would readily conform its decisions to the dominant idea, if called upon, just as it has done in regard to Slavery. Until within a few years, the Court has, from the foundation of the Government, heaped decision upon decision, going to establish the doctrine that Slavery is a local institution, entirely dependent for its existence upon positive law; and, hence, that it did not exist as a matter of right in the Territories. But when Slavery got complete control of the Federal Govrnment, and seemed destined to rule everything for an indefinite period, the facile judges had no difficulty in coming up to the mark by making a decision in conformity with the Cincinnati platform.

So it will ever be. The Court is not independent of public opinion, and its political decisions have no more influence upon the minds of the Opposition, than those of any other dozen lawyers in the country. When the decisions of the Court were against Slavery, the slave interest was unanimous in repudiating it as a political authority. Now that its decisions are thoroughly Pro-Slavery, the Oligarchy, like Shylock, cry, "A Daniel! a second Daniel!" The South and the Sham Democracy no longer hold the Jeffersonian theory of States Rights. They are thoroughly Federalized, and even Toryized. For to the Federal idea of a Supreme National Central Government, the Black Democracy have added the maxims of Toryism and Absolutism—the maxims of passive obedience and submission to whatever wrong and outrage a corrupt Government may impose.

HON. JOHN M. BOTTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Mr. Botts may well exclaim, "Save me from my friends!" His bold and manly opposition to the Black Democracy, to their perfidious repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to their numerous schemes of Slavery propagandism, and to their system of peculation and plunder, have gained for him the respect and admiration of all who are not the mere creatures of the party in power. But in an evil hour his Southern friends have put him in nomination for the Presidency, and immediately they begin to qualify or explain away all the manlier traits in his public life, and to manufacture for him a sound Southern platform to stand upon. In spite of disclaimers, the newspapers which hoist the name of Mr. Botts will be regarded as his organs; and this is particularly true of those in his immediate vicinity. The *Richmond Morning News* is one of this class. It is a new enterprise, and in many respects liberal and enlightened; but there seems to be a fatal necessity resting upon the organs of public opinion in the South, which constrains them, like the needle to the pole, to bow before the Slave Power. They may set out with the best intentions in the world; but no sooner do they venture into the sea of politics, than the magnetism of Slavery compels them to sail Southwardly. As a case in point, we quote the following passage from an editorial in the *Morning News* of the 17th instant. The object of the editor is to show the impracticability of Governor Wise's theory of Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories. But mark how his little bark, with the manly Botts on board, is warped from its intended course, and compelled to pay homage, with flag at half mast to the Black Power. The *News* says:

"Now, we are not about to dispute the doctrine of intervention. It may or may not be the true doctrine. Every word that Mr. Wise has said may be true. The Supreme Court has certainly decided the main proposition, that Slavery has a constitutional foothold in the Territories. It may follow as a corollary that Congress is bound, by the clause of the Constitution quoted yesterday, to protect all property of citizens of the United States, wherever from and of whatever kind. But it does not follow that it would be safe, expedient, or useful, for the South to ask Congress to legislate *specially* upon the subject of *Slavery*. We say, we do not *dispute* the *doctrine*. We do not mean to be understood as either approving or denying it. Other weighty considerations, a long way this side of the question of mere abstract doctrine, press on our attention. There are many abstract doctrines it is useless to discuss, and many rights it is inexpedient, nay, positively harmful, to exercise."

Thus it is that Mr. Botts is immediately dragged down from his liberal and respectable position, to one much below that of Mr. Douglas, and but little, if any, better than that of Governor Wise.

It is evident that the friends of Mr. Botts and other Southern aspirants to the Presidency mean to occupy the ultra Southern ground of intervention for Slavery, if the Sham Democracy shall dare to vacate it by the nomination of Mr. Douglas. They will follow the example of their friends in Kentucky, who immediately seized upon the slave-code theory when the "Democracy" ventured to talk about non-intervention. But the party at Charleston will not fall into the trap. They will not accept either Mr. Douglas or his theory of popular sovereignty, although shorn of its vitality.

The Kenosha (Wis.) *Telegraph*, speaking of the great popularity of Carl Schurz among the Republicans of that State, says:

"It appears to be conceded that no man in the State would create more enthusiasm, and call out a larger vote, than Mr. Schurz, were he a candidate. Of his qualification for the position, we have seen no doubt expressed by any Republican journal. Others may be as well fitted to discharge the duties of the post as he, but none better. That he would be triumphantly elected, there cannot be a shadow of doubt."

UNION WITH THE SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

The advances made by Northern Republicans to Southern Oppositionists are received with indifferent marks of gratitude. The proposed concessions of the New York *Tribune*, which, while they have given offence to rigid Republicans, and been declared inadmissible, have failed to meet the demands of even the most liberal school of Southern Oppositionists. It is true that they are referred to as signs of returning reason and moderation on the part of the North, but nothing more. The *Tribune* is informed by the organs of Southern Opposition that it must not expect union with the South on any such terms; and that nothing short of a return to the basis of the compromise measures of 1850 will be listened to by the South. The Northern Republicans are also required to abandon their party organization and name, and fall into rank as private soldiers, under the lead of old conservative Whigs who have never damaged their reputations by assuming the Republican name.

This imperious tone of the Southern Opposition has gained strength since the result of the August elections has become known. They now have high hopes of dividing and breaking up the Republican party, and will listen to no terms short of it.

The article below, from the Baltimore *Clipper*, which belongs to the more liberal school of Southern Oppositionists, and has the name of Mr. Botts at the head of its columns for the Presidency, will illustrate the above remarks. The *Clipper* says:

"The New York *Tribune* is the chief organ of the Anti-Slavery party. It is the great advocate of the Republican party. It has labored zealously and earnestly to maintain the integrity of that party, and has ably and warmly upheld the *sectional theory* of William H. Seward, that the States of the Confederacy must be all free or all slave States. A few months since, the *Tribune* and its followers hooted at the organization of an Opposition party upon any other basis than that of Republicanism. It then deemed the Republican party strong enough to control the result of the Presidential election in 1860. *Gradually its tone has changed. The mountain would not go to Mahomet, and Mahomet has come to the mountain. The Opposition would not heed the vain-boasting of the Tribune, and the Tribune has lowered its key.* After claiming first that the Republican party must lead the Opposition, then that either a Republican or some one else pledged to use all his influence and authority in favor of Free-Soilism in the Territories must be selected as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency, it has recently put forth a more practical proposition.

"The following is the last declaration of the *Tribune*, and may be considered the definition of the position of the ultra Republican leaders. It says it has no doubt that 'the great body of Republicans are willing to unite in the election of a President with four classes of persons, under whatever party name they are now known, viz: those who originally opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and are still hostile to that measure; those who resisted, and now condemn, the Kansas policy of Pierce; those who repudiated, and still denounce, the Lecompton swindle and its authors and abettors; and those who will strenuously and persistently resist the legalization of the African slave trade, Congressional intervention in behalf of Slavery in the Territories, and the acquisition of foreign territory in order to increase the power of Slavery in this country.'

"To obviate all doubt as to the character of the Presidential candidate it is willing to favor, the *Tribune* says 'he must be a man whose life and character were an assurance that, if elected, his Administration would energetically resist every scheme to enlarge the area or increase the power of Slavery in the Union.' This is a step nearer to the right position than we supposed the ultraism of the North would ever be brought. *There is only one more step needed to reach the compromise measures of 1850, which furnish the only sound and safe position with regard to the Slavery question for all sections.* We want no more sectional agitation. The North has no more to concede. The South is only injured by the Democratic [illegible] dividing the Opposition, and invariably wins when the canvass is allowed to turn upon that question. The course of the *Tribune*, representing the ultra portion of the Republican party, *affords some hope that Northern sentiment is approaching nearer and nearer to conservatism and nationality*, and that the canvass of 1860 will find in the field a great and powerful *national* party, which will bid sectionalism of all kinds defiance, and will absorb the strength of the whole Opposition, and be enabled to control the result of the Presidential election."

This is the spirit of union which actuates the most liberal Southern Oppositionists. It is needless to demonstrate the folly of all attempts at co-operation in the election of President with such men. The *Tribune* has declared against the idea of surrendering the name of the Republican party, and against the abandonment of its characteristic principle of hostility to the extension of Slavery. The above article from the *Baltimore Clipper* makes a garbled and somewhat unfair statement of the *Tribune's* position, in order to suit the immediate object in view. How like, then, is the hope indulged by certain politicians on either side of the line, that the Republican party of the North can be brought into co-operation with the Southern Opposition on the terms which the latter propose!

Nothing could be clearer to our minds than that a coalition formed on such terms, by the politicians, would be defeated by the people. The Republican party was organized on the one great idea of taking the Administration of the Federal Government out of the hands of the Slavery-propagating Sham Democracy, and putting it into the hands of honest friends of Freedom. If the party leaders abandon this high purpose, and attempt to turn the power of the Republican organization to other and altogether different objects, they will soon find themselves without followers. Another party will be formed, which will throw into the shade the Buffalo secession from the Democratic ranks in 1848. Not a tithe of the Republicans would stoop to the disgraceful conditions proposed by the Southern Opposition. The back-bone of the Republican party is the Northern tier of States, and that back-bone will be broken the moment such concessions of principles are made as would enable the party to carry a Southern State. We are no sectionalists in feeling or principles; but the fact is indisputable, that Republicanism is a bugbear in the slaveholding States, and that any party in that region which allies itself with us will be doomed to overwhelming defeat.

We have often said, and we repeat, that there is a good deal of latent Republicanism in the South; but it is unorganized, under the ban of proscription, and utterly incapable of independent action, except in a few cities on the Northern border. It is doomed to remain in this helpless condition until Republicanism is inaugurated at the capital. We may then look with confidence for its appearance in the South. The leaders of the Black Democracy know this, and hence their alarm.

Every genuine sympathiser with Republicanism in the South desires to see the party at the North stand fast by its principles, but in the spirit of justice, moderation, and liberality to all sections and classes.

One of the editors of the New York *Commercial* recently visited Wisconsin. He writes that the current opinion in that State is that Governor [illegible] about [illegible] years old, [illegible] victory, who was [illegible] money. He [illegible] liament and the [illegible] at the same time, [illegible] from the address [illegible] would meet with [illegible] party to put him [illegible] to secure a [illegible]

THE REVIEW.

Plutarch's Lives. The Translation called Dryden's Corrected from the Greek, and Revised by A. H. Clough. Five Volumes. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co.

We have here a new edition, by an accomplished Oxford scholar, of Plutarch's lives, in five octavo volumes, printed upon the best of paper, and in a type and style of very superior excellence.

The work is prefaced by a biography of Plutarch, accompanied by notes, and concluded with a good index. So far as respects the mechanical merits of the book, it may be pronounced faultless; and this judgment is as applicable to the texture, body, and purity, of the paper, as to the quality and character of the typography.

Of all the works of antiquity, the lives of Plutarch have probably exerted most influence over very many distinguished characters of modern times; and we doubt whether now, in the whole range of the literature of the ancients, a work can be named so generally read by the young men of the world as are these biographies by Plutarch, or which, when read, afford an equal stimulant to their ambition.

Independent of the inherent difficulty of translating a work of an ordinary Greek writer into English, there is, in the case of Plutarch, others, arising from the errors and imperfections with which the early manuscripts abound, and from the peculiar involvement of his sentences, so interwoven, one with the other, as to extend his periods to great lengths, taxing at once the skill of the translator to disentangle and break them into parts, or to give them such a literal rendering as to make good, readable English.

Great, therefore, as has been the demand for a good translation, no one had, as yet, been furnished, according, in all respects, with the requisitions of criticism, until the appearance of the present edition. This version has for its basis that called Dryden's, though no one of the Lives was, in fact, ever translated by that distinguished poet. For the edition bearing his name, the great poet wrote, in his very best manner, the Epistle Dedicatory and the Life of Plutarch; the Lives themselves were translated by as many as forty different hands—some of them distinguished as poets, wits, scholars, and authors in various departments of literature—and among them men famous almost as any on the rolls of England's worthies. Mr., afterwards Lord John Somers, whose great name so conspicuously honors English history, translated the Life of Alcibiades.

Notwithstanding the *eclat* by which this work of Dryden's was heralded at the time, its translations were found to be of unequal merit, and, taken as a whole, might be considered more as a bookseller's job than as a publication, upon the perfection of which the translators staked their characters as authors and scholars.

Room was therefore left for further adventurers in the same field, and accordingly, though repeated editions of Dryden's version had been printed, and on several occasions revised, the brothers John and William Langhorne, about 1760, gave a new translation, with notes, Plutarch's Biography, and a copious index.

This latter translation, though dull and feebly written, was supposed to be, on the whole, a more faithful rendering of the Greek into English than any former one, and has in the main, through numerous editions, kept possession of our libraries ever since.

Thus rapidly noticing the *Englished* editions of Plutarch's famous Lives, preceding this, by Mr. Clough, it may be as well for us to state that George Long, a distinguished Cambridge scholar, and the writer of many of the articles for Smith's celebrated Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities and of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, translated and published, in five small volumes, between 1844 and 1848, at London, the lives of so many of Plutarch's heroes as were connected with the civil wars of Rome, with very valuable notes, illustrative of the text and of the history of those times.

If Mr. Long, who is a fine scholar and writer, as well as a profound and enlightened thinker, had translated and edited the whole work of Plutarch as he has done this part of it, there would, in our opinion, have been no necessity for the edition by Mr. Clough, placed at the head of this notice.

Prior to the translations we have mentioned, and in the young, vigorous manhood of our literature, Sir Thomas North gave us, from the French of Amyot, an English translation of Plutarch, the first in our language. This is in good, racy old English, was published at London, 1579, and was the Plutarch of William Shakspeare—the mine from which he derived and moulded his immortal Roman plays—and from which most of his Greek and Roman lore appears to have been acquired.

Well does the writer of this remember with what interest, many years ago, he took up the play of Antony and Cleopatra and the Roman plays of Shakspeare, on the one hand, and the lives of Antony, Brutus, Cæsar, &c., by Plutarch, on the other, and traced the allusions, incidents, and characterizations of the great dramatist to their sources, in these ancient biographies as *Englished* by Thomas North.

Well may Englishmen and their offspring cherish Plutarch's Lives, if for no other reason than that in them is to be found the origin of some of the mightiest emanations of human genius, and the truest representations of the might and majesty of their English tongue.

From such a comparison of parts of these translations as we have found leisure to make we have no hesitation in saying that the one revised by Mr. Clough, now under consideration, is decidedly the best and most readable. It seems to us faithful to the original, whilst it is clear, strong, and idiomatic. The revision of the Dryden text has evidently not been a nominal one, but close, rigid, and severe, with the text of the old Greek biographer every moment by his side and in his mind, and with such aid as he could derive from the great advance in the literature and bibliography of Greece and Rome since former translations were made. It does not pretend to be an entire new translation, though it is probably as accurate a rendering of the original as can well be made, consistently with the idioms of the two languages and the peculiarities of the style of Plutarch.

The notes are for the most part in appendices at the end of each volume, and are not numerous, or rather not extended, but always have the merit of illustrating the text, and, whilst brief and pertinent, are at times eminently philosophic and suggestive, dissipating by a hint, a cloud of apparent obscurity, and throwing a volume of light upon the subject-matter and its relations.

Taken as a whole, it is unquestionably the best edition of Plutarch's Lives in English, though not superior to those parts of the same work heretofore noticed as translated by Mr. Long, or whose labors in the same field, Mr. Clough appears to have availed himself. The index, though full, is one of mere reference, and could be improved by making it analytic. The want of such an edition of such a work should be the analysis of the whole.

Plutarch himself, of whom very little is certainly known, was evidently a good, amiable, [illegible]ded man, with a soul imbued [illegible] heroic sensibility, delighting to [illegible] and to record and extol virtuous [illegible]

He was a philosopher and moralist, and, though strictly belonging to none of the ancient schools, reverenced above all others the teachings and characters of Socrates and Plato, and piously set apart the birthdays of these purest of the ancient teachers for a holy celebration. Nowhere in ancient literature are lessons of the true heroic, in action and contemplation, so constantly and so invitingly inculcated and held up for our emulation, as in the pages of Plutarch. And no other writer of antiquity has contributed so largely to the formation of the heroic character in modern days.

Napoleon was one of Plutarch's men; and Pitt, the great Earl of Chatham, was formed after the Plutarchian model, and declared, in one of his celebrated letters to his nephew, Lord Camelford, that of all the works of antiquity, the Lives of Plutarch were the greatest, and contributed most to the formation of virtuous and exalted character.

Our immortal bard, the great Shakspeare, was evidently a close reader of him, and Montaigne, the greatest thinker of his age, and one of the immortal names of the world, valued him above all other writers, and declared, that he never seriously settled himself to the study of any book of solid learning excepting Plutarch and one or two others. It is a little curious that two of the great books of Shakspeare appear to have been Plutarch's Lives and the writings of Montaigne, Plutarch's great admirer—his copy of Montaigne, then translated into English, being still in existence, in which is inscribed one of the few of the immortal bard's autographs yet remaining.

There have been those, who, mistaking with a singular blindness the great merits of the work for defects, have severely criticised Plutarch's Lives, (and what work of God or man has not thus been criticised?) But the best answer to such criticisms is, if an answer be at all needed, that these Lives have continued their controlling hold upon the world, have exerted an exalting influence over the minds of men capable of exaltation, far exceeding that of any other work of antiquity; and though forming a constant model for productions of a similar character in modern days, and provoking numerous and elaborate attempts at imitation and rivalry, have never yet been approached in readable and instructive excellence. All similar attempts at biography have been comparative failures. Plutarch's Lives stand alone in their excellence, probably more entirely so than any other great masterpiece of human genius. Our Homers, and Miltons, and Dantes, and Shakspeares, with the illustrious roll of like kindred names, are conflicting rivals to one another, having their respective advocates for the supremacy. But to Plutarch, the world has yet no rival to offer. In his sphere of excellence he has no competitor. By the admitted judgment of mankind, he stands alone.

Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co., have now furnished an edition of his great work worthy of its character.

The French Revolution of 1789, as viewed in the light of Republican Institutions. By John S. C. Abbott. With one hundred Engravings. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, Franklin Square. 1859.

The name of the author is a sufficient guaranty that the story of the French revolution is told with a graphic power, a careful and minute delineation that will chain the attention if it does not command the confidence of the reader. Mr. Abbott's sympathies are with the people, and he does not hesitate to give his opinions as freely as he states facts. Of course, as he looks professedly from a republican standpoint, his opinions differ widely from those of many historians who have preceded him. Those who do not agree with his judgment, and are not convinced by his reasoning, will not fail to be interested in his narrative. At all events, the sovereigns of Europe will do well to remember that to-day, as a hundred years ago, action and reaction are equal; and a people borne down beyond measure will spring up against their oppressor with a terrible force.

Shelley Memorials. Edited by Lady Shelley. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue.

This book is an effort on the part of the family of this much-abused poet to clear away the cloud which still darkens his name—with what success, we leave the reader to judge.

It seems to us that Shelley was "more sinned against than sinning." His errors arose not so much from any inherent depravity, as from the times in which he lived, and the circumstances in which he was placed. Those wild notions, which had their origin in the French Revolution, took complete possession of his mind, and his obstinate persistence in them was certainly a proof of his sincerity.

For the sake of his principles, (if "principles" they may be called,) he abandoned friends, fortune, and everything, and one must admire his firmness, even when reprobating his doctrines.

Among some points in this book, which the author fails to throw light upon, is Shelley's desertion of his first wife, and his subsequent elopement with Mary Godwin. That this is a thing which cannot be excused or palliated, is evident from the hurried manner in which it is passed over, and that, too, without any attempt at justification. But we are glad to see the following denial of the charge, which ascribes to Shelley the death of his wife, Harriet Westbrooke:

"Harriet's death has sometimes been ascribed to Shelley. This is entirely false. There was no immediate connection between her tragic end and any conduct on the part of her husband. It is true, however, that it was a permanent source of the deepest sorrow to him; for never during all his after life did the dark shade depart, which had fallen on his gentle and sensitive nature from the self-sought grave of his early youth."

The last thirty pages of the book are devoted to an essay on Christianity, recently found among the papers of Shelley, and now first printed. We are not aware that the theology contained in this essay is of the highest order, but still, to those who adopt the motto, "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*," anything should be welcomed which helps to rescue the poet's name from the imputation of theism and infidelity.

American Wit and Humor. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Pennsylvania avenue.

This book is compiled chiefly from the "Drawer" of *Harper's Monthly*. It serves its purpose admirably, as emphatically a summer book, to be read by snatches, and to amuse without taxing the mind in these "dog-days." We can recommend this volume to all, and especially to travellers, who would be relieved from the tedium of their long and dusty journey.

Presidential Candidates; containing Sketches, Biographical, Personal, and Political, of Prominent Candidates for the Presidency in 1860. By D. W. Bartlett; New York: A. B. Burdick, publisher, 8 Spruce street. 1859.

This volume deserves a more particular notice than we have space to give to it to-day. It is a neat octavo of 360 pages, and embraces a large amount of valuable information for all parties and sections. The names of the gentlemen whose lives are briefly sketched are as follows: William H. Seward, Stephen A. Douglas, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, Daniel S. Dickinson, John Bell, John P. Hale, Alexander H. Stephens, N. P. Banks, Joseph Lane, John McLean, Henry A. Wise, R. M. T. Hunter, Henry Wilson, Jefferson Davis, James L. Orr, John Minor Botts, James H. Hammond, Howell Cobb, John C. Breckinridge, John C. Fremont.

Besides accurate details of the personal and political history of these distinguished gentlemen, the book contains extracts from their writings and speeches upon the leading topics of the day; so that no one can mistake their positions. "The names of Messrs. Pierce and Buchanan," says the author, "are omitted, as men who have gone through a campaign, and through a Presidential term." A favorable and friendly view is taken of each of the candidates, but without falling into the nauseous vice of indiscriminate eulogy. Mr. Bartlett deserves credit for the skill and taste with which he has touched the salient points of character, and presented the men to view by a few strokes of the pen. The book commends itself to all parties.

MR. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.—A gentleman from Mr. Stephens's district, on his way North, gave it as his opinion, in the course of conversation with a friend in this city a few days ago, that the main reason for his declining a nomination for Congress was the well-grounded doubt of his re-election, if again a candidate.

Mr. Stephens was regarded and denounced by many of his old friends as a renegade from his true principles, and as such had lost their confidence.

Quietly, in the social politics of his district, his conduct was very generally and freely commented upon, and a powerful opposition was being concentrated against him, which would in all probability, have resulted in his defeat, had he been in the field. So says a Georgian.

He also represents Senator Iverson as extremely unpopular — alleging that his own friends look upon him as a man too weak for his position, and gives it as his opinion, that the Opposition is very powerful, and that it will be shortly united upon principles so broad as to sweep the Iversons and Stephens's, and that class of politicians, from the public councils. They are regarded as narrow-minded men, and as proving by their narrow, ultra views of public policy, that they are too little for the wants and exigencies of the country. Our informant expects to see this whole class of men in Georgia shortly swept from power.

From the whole tenor of the conversation to which we have referred, and which was extended to great length, we infer that there is a prevailing discontent in Georgia, and throughout a large part of the South, with the men who have for some years past there dominated politically; that this discontent embraces measures as well as men, and that it will at no distant day assume a form potent for radical change.

Blindly subservient as have been the two recent National Administrations to what was supposed the interests and passions of the South—one following in the footsteps of the other with progressive intensity—it is probable that the country has never known an Administration more unpopular and distasteful to the sentiments of the Southern heart than Mr. Buchanan's.

Whilst the politicians of all parties there have, one by one, with a few honorable exceptions, been driven or seduced, apparently for self-preservation, to take extreme grounds, and have been encouraged and sustained in their conduct by Federal power, the popular heart has been festering with dissatisfaction, both with its immediate representatives and with the National head at Washington.

The mind and feeling of the Southern people are evidently not in harmony with the men assuming to represent them, or with the system of measures propounded by agitators for their support.

There is a lurking discontent, as yet chaotic and unanalyzed, everywhere manifest, which sooner or later must find an intelligible and efficient interpretation. Extreme and violent as have been the slavish devotion of politicians, local and Federal, Presidents and would-be-Presidents, in rivalry with one another for Southern support, based upon extreme Southern sentiment, it is to our mind clear that the majority of the Southern people have not been won by them, nor have they given them their confidence. There has been, behind the popular vote cast, a something unexpressed—a deep feeling of dissatisfaction—of which the vote has not been the proper exponent.

What will be the analysis of this dissatisfaction, or in what form or tone of expression it will ultimately find voice, we do not now pretend to say—our present object being only to indicate the fact of its existence.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM OREGON.

We insert the following letter from Oregon, not for the confident assurance which it gives of a Republican victory, for that is still a matter of doubt, as the writer intimates in the postcript, but we offer it as an intelligent account of the state of parties in that remote section of the Union, and for the explanation which it gives of the causes which led to the unexpected success of our friends. We call especial attention to the appeal made to the Republicans on this side of the Rocky Mountains, for aid in the dissemination of political information. This appeal should be promptly responded to. All that is necessary to redeem Oregon is an abundant supply of facts and figures, illustrative of the corruption, misrule, and devotion to

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE.—A Convention of the Democratic party, says the Port Gibson *Reveille*, of Claiborne county, Miss., pursuant to a call, met in the town of Port Gibson on Monday the 8th inst.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"*Resolved*, That we deem it due to exact justice, equal right, and sound policy, to declare the voice of this meeting, that so much of the 26th article of the 7th section of the Revised Code of this State as declares against the sale right, and forbids the bringing into this State of slaves from beyond the limits of the United States, under the penalty of $1,000, ought to be expunged from the statutes; and that the said enactment as an endorsement of Federal usurpation, as a reflection upon the institution of Slavery, and as being contrary to sound Southern policy, we do further declare it to be the sense of this meeting that the Legislature of this State ought to repeal said enactment at its next regular session."

STATE CODE.—Senator Brown, of Mississippi, claims a prior right to Gov. Wise's slave-code—the Territories hobby. As far back as June, 1858, he uttered in the House of Representatives the following views. He said:

"The conclusions, Mr. Chairman, to which my mind has arrived on the several points involved are briefly these: That every citizen of the United States may go to the Territories, and take with him his property—be it slaves or any other description of property. That under the United States Congress nor Territorial Legislature has any power or authority to exclude him; and that the power of legislation, or whensoever exercised, in the Territories, whether by Congress or the Territorial Legislature, must be exercised for the equal benefit of all—for the Southern slaveholder no less than for the Northern dealer in dry goods."

Again, at Elwood Springs, in 1850, he said:

"We should demand the same right to go into all the Territories with our slave property that citizens of the free States have to go with any species of property, and we should demand of our property the same protection that is given to the property of our Northern brethren. No more, no less."

These views of Mr. Brown were then regarded, even in the South, as impracticable ultraisms; but at this day, every Southern man who rejects them is suspected of Free-Soilism.

GOV. CHASE.—The New York *Herald* expresses the opinion that Gov. Chase is the most prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the next Presidency of all thus far named.

SENATOR SEWARD.—The South, says the St. Louis *Bulletin*, evidently is preparing itself for the Presidency of Mr. Seward. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* speaks of him as "a gentleman of polished manners and almost matchless intellect."

HON. J. M. BOTTS.—The Baltimore *Clipper* and the Richmond *Morning News* place the name of Mr. Botts at the head of their columns as a candidate for the Presidency.

SENSITIVE.—The Virginians, of all parties and factions, appear to sympathize with Gov. Wise in his misfortune with the Dönnelly letter. They appear to think that the honor of the State is touched by the construction generally placed upon that letter by the outside world, and, like Shem and Japhet, they would

> "Walk backward with averted gaze,
> And hide his shame"

from the impertinently curious.

FREE-SOILISM IN ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* estimates the strength of the Free Democratic party in the city at 7,625, against 5,637 for the Slave Democracy. The effort to conciliate the Americans by placing members of that party upon the ticket seems to have failed of success. In future struggles, the *Democrat* is opposed to a coalition with Americanism. It says:

"Let these factionists go to the National Democracy, with whom they are identified in sentiment. They have not a principle in common with the Free Democracy. On the contrary, they are radically opposed to the Free Democracy on the vital question of the day—the Slavery question. This is now established, and consequently their co-operation, even if it could be secured, would only produce demoralization in our own organization. Those who do not choose to rally round the standard of Free Labor, of their own accord, and because it is nobler than any other that floats in the political firmament, had better place themselves at once under the black flag of the Pirate Democracy."

ELECTIONS IN KANSAS.—The election harvest in Kansas this fall will be made up of the following crops of votes:

1. That on the Constitution on the first Tuesday in October.
2. The Territorial election in November for delegate and members of the Territorial Legislature and county offices.
3. If the Constitution is adopted, there is a provision by law for a State election in December. A full State ticket and Legislature is then to be elected.

This is rather a severe programme of election duty for one State or Territory in six months.

The Portland *Oregonian*, in announcing the election of Mr. Logan, a Republican, to Congress, attributes the result mainly to the long mistake, tyranny, and egotism of Jo. Lane, who, in dispensing Federal patronage while Oregon was a Territory, had raised up "leaders and subalterns" of whom the people were tired. Mr. Logan was a popular man, and the Republicans of the new State "worked with a will."

The *Atlas and Argus*, emboldened by Governor Wise's *faux pas*, openly denounces Mayor Wood and his friends, as "confidence" and "penitentiary" politicians. Confident of their ability to carry a State Convention for Douglas, says the *Evening Journal*, the *Atlas* whistles National Democrats down the wind. What a good time of it the Hards will have, after helping the Buffalo Platform men to elect a President.

KANSAS AND UTAH CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—*St. Louis, August* 18.—The Kansas Democratic Territorial Convention at Topeka nominated S. W. Johnson for Congress.

The Salt Lake mail reached Atchison yesterday. Captain Hooper, formerly Secretary of the Territory of Utah, has been nominated for Congress, vice John M. Bernhisel.

An election has been held for Delegate to Congress in the embryo Territory of Nevada, which resulted in the choice of a Mr. Dodge, by a vote, so far as heard from, of 253 to 103 for Judge Crane.

Items Telegraphed from Washington.

THE MAIL SERVICE—SALARIES—CONTRACTS, &c.—*Washington, August* 18.—The late Postmaster General having entered into contracts for carrying the overland mail for full four years, it is not now in the power of the Department to retrench that service. In this matter the Department regarded the action of Congress as preremptory.

The salaries of officials of the Post Office Department here are provided for by the general appropriation bill.

In respect to what is due to persons under contracts entered into in pursuance of law, it is held that it is a debt, and not a claim. It therefore may be assigned this point was decided by the late Comptroller Whittlesey.

Senators Green and Pearce are here at the National; also, Gov. Medary and ex-Senator Cooper.

General Cushing is in town.

Washington, August 18.—About five hundred illegal squatters are on the land belonging to the Kaw Indians in Kansas. The subject of preventing intrusions of this character, which so extensively prevail, occupies the attention of the Commissioner of Indian affairs, who contemplates the initiation of such measures as will at least lessen, if not altogether remove, these abuses, so dangerous to peaceful relations with the Indians, and from which the United States are bound to protect them under existing treaties.

Senor Lerdo, accompanied by Senor Mata, has had a full and free conversation with the President on Mexican affairs. It is represented that the interview was mutually gratifying and instructive. Senor Lerdo will remain in this country for several weeks.

The Secretary of the Treasury returned today from his trip to Georgia.

Washington, August 21.—There is still little if any doubt, from circumstances which have recently transpired, that a convention or treaty between the United States and Mexico will soon be concluded and received here from Minister McLean early in September, in which event Senor Lerdo will return to New York, with a view to conclude the pecuniary arrangements already initiated by him, instead of first laying his plans before the Juarez Government, as he originally intended.

This treaty probably will be confined mainly to the United States transit line over Mexican territory, with certain commercial privileges or exemption from customs duties in that connection, together with provision for adequate means of protection. It is confidently asserted that the compensation for these advantages can easily be rendered mutually satisfactory. Other treaties will be proposed in due time, and in these arrangements there is no reason to doubt that provisions will be made for the satisfaction of the American claims against Mexico.

Distinguished friends of the Juarez Government, including a number of Mexicans now here, regard the latest Mexican news as additionally encouraging to the cause of the constitutionalists, and speak of the excommunication of that party by the Archbishop of Mexico as a harmless proceeding.

There is no foundation for the rumor that the Secretary of War will resign his seat in the Cabinet. He hopes soon to return to the performance of his official duties.

Washington, August 22.—The Administration has bestowed upon the subject of the African slave trade its earnest attention, and, with a view of suppressing, as far as possible, this traffic, has initiated measures more efficient and extensive than ever before, for that purpose.

The squadron for the coast of Africa, as arranged by the Secretary of the Navy, will consist of the following named vessels: The steamers Mystic, Sumter, San Jacinto, and Mohican, and the sloops of war Constellation, (the flag ship,) Portsmouth, Marion, and Vincennes. The most efficient officers are assigned to their command. Those of the steamers Mystic and Sumter are, respectively, Lieut. W. E. Le Roy and Lieut. J. F. Armstrong. These gentlemen were, at their own request, ordered to this service. Their vessels, being of light draft, can penetrate waters too shallow for those which have heretofore been on that coast, besides having the advantage of steam. Hence, slavers will be more closely pursued.

The joint treaty with England requires that the United States shall keep there a force of 80 guns, but by the recent arrangement on the part of the Administration, the number of our guns will be 116.

Mr. Birney, who succeeds Mr. Morse as naval storekeeper, went out in the Constellation, with instructions to remove the naval depot for the African squadron, from Porto Praya to San Paul de Loando, which is 336 miles south of the Congo river, or about 2,500 miles distant from Porto Praya. This new depot will consequently be much nearer than the former to the principal points of traffic on the coast, and will in a great measure obviate the necessity of long cruises.

On our own coast, too, there is to be an efficient naval force, composed of the steamers Crusader, Lieut. Maffit; the Mohawk, Lieut. Craven; the Wyandotte, Lieut. Stanley; and the Fulton, Commander G. G. Williamson. They are to cruise in the neighborhood of Cuba, for the purpose of capturing any slavers which may by their expertness escape the vigilance of our naval police on the African coast.

These arrangements will soon go into full operation, and the Secretary of the Navy is now hurrying the preparation of such of the vessels as are yet in port for this important service.

The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft on the week ending August 15th, was $4,124,000.

It is understood that the contractor for carrying the California mails has recently assured the Post Office Department that his engagements will be fulfilled. The Government is determined that the mails shall be transported by that route. George Law is said to be the backer of the actual contractor, Johnson.

A REPUBLICAN CIRCULAR.—The Republican Circular which has found its way into the public journals, as of the date of August 16, was in fact issued on the 29th of May, by the National Republican Committee, which met at Albany at that period. The Argus-eyed press of New York has for once been imposed upon.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—We understand that, in private conversation, Senator Douglas gives utterance to sentiments still more heretical, if tested by the Southern standard of orthodoxy, than he has yet thought proper to make public. In the presence of Democrats and Republicans, a few evenings since, he ridiculed the idea that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories, or that the Dred Scott case has so decided; or, if it had so decided, that it would amount to anything. We understand, also, that he denies the right of slaveholders to carry their slaves into the unorganized Territories; that they would in such a case be trespassers. This position, by the way, would seem to spoil his theory of popular sovereignty. That is a strange sort of sovereignty which depends entirely upon the will of Congress. He insists that it requires a special enactment of the Territorial Legislature to establish Slavery.

Mr. Douglas thinks that not less than fifteen thousand slaves have been imported into the Union within twelve months. He saw more than three hundred newly-imported slaves in Vicksburg, during his recent Southern tour, and as many at Memphis. He is said to have spoken warmly against the trade. We derive these statements from persons of respectability, and if they are true, we shall be happy to recognise the fact, and to admit that we have in another paragraph criticised Mr. Douglas's last letter with undue severity.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, who is in the city, and was present at the conversation above referred to, expressed himself as not ready to endorse Mr. Stephens's plan of reopening the slave trade. He thought it dangerous ground to take; but whether the danger impends over the South or the Democratic party, we are unable to say.

PUBLIC ADVERTISING.—The fat jobs of public advertising which have heretofore been given to the *Star* and *Intelligencer* as the dailies having the largest permanent circulation, have recently been given to the *Star* and *States*, the *Intelligencer* being cut off. The *Constitution*, as usual, will continue to receive the same jobs as a special favor. We hear ugly stories about the manner in which these printing jobs are disposed of. Perhaps a committee of investigation would throw some light upon the subject.

ANOTHER DUEL.—Mr. O. Jennings Wise has had a duel with Mr. Old, of the Richmond *Examiner*, during the past week. This, we believe, is the third "affair of honor" which Mr. Wise has had during the present year. The parties fought near Mr. Blair's, in Montgomery county, Md. Two shots were exchanged, but no blood was shed.

A Mr. French, the pay clerk in the Treasury Department, has been arrested on a charge of forging vouchers.

Judge Hogan, of the State Department, has been appointed translator in place of Professor Dimitry, appointed Minister to Nicaragua. Mr. Jefferson, of the same Department, has been promoted to a third class clerkship.

Hon. Sherrard Clemens, member of Congress from Virginia, recently submitted to a painful surgical operation at Easton, Pa. The operation consisted in the removal of a portion of a detached bone in his thigh, which had been a source of much irritation to his limb ever since his duel with Mr. Wise, at which time the injury causing the wound was done. After removing the bone, a portion of the ball was found embedded in it.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The royal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at one o'clock P. M. on the 16th instant, arrived at New York at noon on Thursday.

The steamships Arago and Weser, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 4th instant, within an hour or so of each other.

The Vigo reached Queenstown about midnight on the 3d, and Liverpool about 24 hours later.

The Conference at Zurich.—It is announced that the Conference at Zurich would be opened on Monday, the 8th of August.

Count Colloredo, the representative of Austria at the Conference, passed through Dresden on the 4th, on the way from Vienna for Zurich.

M. Desambrois had reached Zurich on behalf of Sardinia. He first visited Paris, and had been well received by the Emperor.

M. de Bourqueney had quitted Paris for Zurich, to attend the Conference on behalf of France.

Great Britain.—Parliamentary proceedings had been mainly confined to discussion upon the supplies, all of which had been duly voted in accordance with the Ministerial estimates. Included in the votes are £130,000 on account of a direct telegraph to Gibraltar; £10,000 to aid in the conversion of the copper currency into one of bronze; £5,000 compensation to Mr. Barber, who suffered transportation for an offence of which he was afterwards found to be innocent, &c., &c.

Earl Granville announced that Government intended to adhere to the principles upon which the system of national education in Ireland had hitherto been conducted.

In the House of Commons, a bill was passed through the committee which establishes a reserve force of 30,000 men for the navy, in the same way that the militia serves as a reserve for the army. The volunteers are to be enrolled for a period of five years.

It is stated that the "Great Eastern" steamship was to be delivered up to the company by the contractors, in an entirely complete condition, on Thursday, the 18th of August.

The Right Hon. James Wilson had consented to go to India as a member of the Council, and also as Chancellor of the India Exchequer.

A deputation of the Cotton Supply Association had had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, for the purpose of urging the encouragement of cotton culture in the British colonial possessions.

The strike in the building trade in London daily became more serious, and it was feared that, on the day the Asia sailed, there would be as many as forty thousand operatives in the trade unemployed. A great meeting of workmen had been held in Hyde Park, and a determination was evinced to abide by the "nine hours" movement. The employers had likewise had a meeting, and resolved to resist the demands of the men.

France.—The Bank of France on the 4th instant reduced its rate of discount to 3½ per cent., and also passed a resolution to make advances to the owners of the new loan for the three next payments against the deposites of the securities.

It it stated that the Emperor would not enter Paris at the head of the troops, because the Cabinet and Privy Council urge that he would incur too much risk by exposing himself for so long a time.

Bodies of French troops were continually arriving at Marseilles from Italy.

Moniteur de la Flotte announces that orders had been given at the different oceanic ports to proceed immediately with the disarmament of all vessels armed or in the course of arming. These orders were already partly executed, and vessels which were in the roads had put back to the different ports. The disarmament had also commenced at Toulon. Orders had been given to disband all marines having served five years.

Other journals contain similar announcements.

Prince Napoleon had left Paris for Cherbourg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that hitherto seamen on furlough were bound to join their ships at any time on receiving thirty days notice, but the notice now required is reduced to five days only. The same authority says it was expected that the *Moniteur* would in a day or two publish a note in reference to the Conference, which will confirm the lately announced pacific disposition of the French Government.

It is stated that the French Government had definitely resolved to employ in works of public utility the 150,000,000 francs which remains unexpended out of the late loan.

The Paris bourse had been generally firm and animated. On the 5th, there was considerable buoyancy, and the market closed at an advance of ⅛ per cent. Rentes 69.95.

Italy.—A Turin letter to the Paris *Patrie* mentions an attempt to poison Garibaldi.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reiterates the statement that Piedmont formally declines entering into the Italian Confederation if Austria forms part of it.

The funeral rites of the French and Sardinians solders who fell during the war were celebrated at Turin on the 3d of August.

The Sardinian Commissioners at Bologna had remitted their authority to the Minister, President of the Government, who had convoked the National Assembly.

In the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Emperor of Austria, the former is said to strongly urge a reforming policy it Italy.

The Provisional Executive of Bologna had issued proposals for a loan of 10,000,000 francs, which has been taken up by the bank of Leghorn.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* apprehends that the restoration of the former sovereigns of the Duchies will be effected by means of the mission of Count Reisset, aided by the intrigues of France. The Sardinian Government, having recalled its Commissioners from the Duchies, declines to use its influence with France to oppose the wish of the population. It is by universal suffrage that the French hope to recover the restoration, and, a French division is expected to co-operate by their presence at Florence and Modena, and by thus affording protection to the new Chambers, the deputies would feel themselves safe in voting for the return of the expelled Princes.

Letters from Florence say that Garibaldi will probably take the command of the Tuscan army.

Disturbances had occurred at Crema, but they were not of a political character.

Naples.—In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government had permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barely, and Indian corn, duty free.

Austria.—It was reported at Vienna that Baron Bach had tendered his resignation, and that the Emperor had refused to accept it.

A Ministerial crisis was said to be imminent, owing to a conflict of opinions on the question of reform.

A denial is given to a statement in the *Nord*, of a pretended interview between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Sardinia at Villafranca.

The Vienna *Gazette* contains ordinances revoking the restrictions which were imposed on commerce and navigation on account of the war. The interdiction to export horses and mules is, however, maintained.

The Presidency of the Pope.—A letter from Rome, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:

"The following, it is positively stated, is the reply of the Pope to the propositions of the French Government, relative to the Italian Confederation. As regards the title of honorary President of the Italian Confederation, the Holy Father, while admitting it in principle, replies by asking the question, What is the Presidency? If it is administrative or political? President of what? Where is the Confederation? If it is to be composed of the different Kingdoms of Italy, it cannot yet exist, since most of the thrones are vacant. The sovereigns ought first of all to be placed in possession of their States. As to the Code Napoleon, his Holiness has answered that Rome possesses a more perfect one; and that, besides, that code cannot be applied in the States of the Church, because it contains enactments, such as those about civil marriage, &c., which are contrary to the principles of the Apostolic See. As to the Consulta, which is already established, 'no doubt,' says his Holiness, 'this institution is designed to do great good, because are, as elsewhere, great reforms are necessary; but I reserve to myself the time and occasion of accomplishing them.' Lastly, as regards the Legation the Holy Father thinks that before the question is discussed, he ought to be placed in possession of that part of his States."

The Papal States.—Seven inhabitants of Perugia, accused, by order of the Papal Government, before a council of war, as instigators and leaders of the resistance offered by the people to the Pontifical troops, have been condemned to death.

The Modenese Provinces.—In accepting the dictatorship of the Modenese provinces, M. Farini issued, on the 28th of July, a second proclamation. It was as follows:

"CITIZENS: You have given me a remarkable testimony of affection and confidence. I am very much moved by it, and, if God shall aid me, I will prove my gratitude to you. Belonging entirely to Italy, I shall belong entirely to you, who, in defending your own right, defend that of the nation.

"I accept the temporary power in order that I may immediately convoke the popular assemblies, to whom it appertains to establish power on the legitimate basis of the national will, upon which are founded the powerful and glorious Empire of France, the Government of noble and free England, and other States.

"I shall shortly restore to the representatives of the people the authority which I derive from your affection and the votes of the municipal bodies.

"In the mean time, I shall maintain order rigidly; I shall guaranty liberty to all; I shall give additional force to military regulations; I shall increase the armaments.

"We now know each other. Within no one will seditiously attack the concord, the honor, and the tranquillity of the country; if any one did so, he would not remain unpunished. Civilized Europe will not permit attacks from without. Let the conquered followers of the foreigner menace us, and I shall resolutely employ all the means at my disposal to defend the national independence.

"Fellow-citizens, we are now the soldiers of the national honor and dignity in Central Italy.

"FARINI."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Farther Point, Aug. 20.—The steamship Hungarian, from Liverpool, with advices of the 10th August, passed this point this morning, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and her news brought ashore here.

The general news is interesting, but possesses nothing of striking importance.

The Emperor Napoleon was on a visit to the camp at Chalons, witnessing the manœuvres of the troops.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued an invitation to inventors and manufacturers, in all parts of the world, to bring forward specimens of their work for experimental testing. The subscription to the new stock is progressing favorably. On the list of the takers of this stock, we find the names of Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co.; George Peabody, of Messrs. Peabody & Co.; Messrs. F. Huth & Co; Samuel Guerney, of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, & Co.; Messrs. N. Rothschild & Co.; Messrs. Hankey & Co.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, & Co.; John Henry Schroder, of Messrs. John H. Schroder & Co.; C. M. Lampson; Thomas Brassey; William Brown.

The U. S. frigate Cumberland was at Madina August 14.

The steamship Bremen left Southampton for New York on the 9th.

The Zurich Conference was fully constituted as follows: Austria, Count Colloredo and Baron Meossonberg; France, Baron Bourgneney and Marquis Bonmerville; Sardinia, Chevalier De Sambois and Chevalier Jococan.

The Government of Zurich had welcomed the ambassadors, and were to give them a public reception on the 11th inst.

The first formal sitting of the Congress took place on the 8th, at which the Sardinian representatives assisted. The second sitting was held on the 9th, but nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

Great Britain.—On the 8th, the affairs of Italy were debated in both Houses of Parliament.

In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Normandy inquired if there was any objection to produce the papers relative to the projects of peace transmitted to Austria before the treaty of Villa Franca. He denounced the conduct of the Government as one-sided, and evincing no desire to maintain neutrality.

Lord Woodhouse, in reply, reiterated the statement that England sent terms of peace to Austria at the request of France, but without giving any advice or expressing an opinion on the subject. He said it would be most inconvenient to produce the documents in the present state of the negotiations.

Earl Granville acknowledged the act of Lord John Russell as the united act of the Cabinet.

In the House of Commons, Lord Elcho moved an address to the Queen, declaring that it would be inconsistent with the honor and dignity of England, after having preserved a strict neutrality, to take part in any Conference for settling the details of peace, preliminaries of which have already been arranged between the Emperors of France and Austria. Lord Elcho praised the neutral course of the late Government, and censured the anti-Austrian feeling evinced by the present Cabinet.

Mr. Kinglare moved the previous question, feeling that it would be unwise to bind the Government to any line of policy, regardless of changes which might take place at any hour.

Mr. Gladstane said the elector's motion was not relevant to the present position of affairs. The Government had no intention of taking part in settling the details of peace on the basis of the Villafrana treaty. The belligerents themselves would settle these details, and what would remain to be settled would be the great question of European policy, in which he thought England should play her traditional part. He defended the Government, and called for a decisive vote against the resolution.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald said the object of the resolution was to restrain the Government from carrying out its personal sympathies, which were inconsistent with the treaty obligations of the country. Parliament ought not to sanction the Government joining in the Congress, without being informed of what the great Powers had agreed upon in regard to the subject.

Mr. Sidney Herbert argued that the neutrality expired with the war, and that he saw no reason why England could not consistently join in the Congress.

Mr. Hersman and Mr. Whiteside spoke in favor of the resolution, and denounced the foreign policy of the Government.

Lord John Russell again proclaimed that the Government had not the slightest intention to go into a European Congress to settle the details of peace of Villafranca. Nobody ever invited them to do so. He admitted that there were difficulties in the way of the Government's entering the Congress, and matters were in that state that no determination had been come to. He appealed to the House to leave the question in the hands of the Ministers, who would decide when the whole facts of the case were before them.

Mr. D'Israeli warned the Government of dangers to be incurred by entering the Congress, but stated his objection to the House coming to a decision after a hasty deliberation, and hoped Lord Elcho would not press his motion to a division.

After some remarks from Lord Palmerston in defence of his course and in denunciation of the resolution, Lord Elcho said he was satisfied with the admissions made by the Government and the result of the debate, and would not press his motion.

In the House of Lords, on the 9th, the subject of the national defences was referred to. Lord Kingsdown contended that the army and navy would never be on a satisfactory footing till the Government had the power of compulsory service.

The Earl of Ripon thought it would be most injudicious to resort to compulsory powers, and pledged every effort of the Government to make the defences secure.

In the House of Commons, the East India loan bill was finally passed.

The completion of the steamship Great Eastern was formally celebrated on the 8th by a banquet given on board, which was attended by many members of both Houses of Parliament and a number of the most distinguished engineers and scientific men. The engines, both screw and paddle, were set in motion for the first time, and the result was satisfactory in the very highest degree, and far beyond expectation.

The city article of the London *Times* says, in regard to the stipulations of the treaty alleged to have been arranged between Minister McLane and Juarez at Vera Cruz, that Mexico will, from the moment the treaty is ratified, virtually pass under American sway. It then adds that the result will be advantageous to Mexico and the world, but thinks the extent to which private rights will be respected or jeopardized an anxious question. The American Government is urged at every step to protect the interests of foreign bondholders.

The Grand Duke, Constantine of Russia, travelling under the private title of Admiral Romanoff, had arrived at Spithead in the frigate Shetland, and took up his residence at Eyde, Isle of Wight.

The strike among the building trade had assumed formidable dimensions. Estimates of the men unemployed range from 20,000 to 40,000. The master-builders had sought the intervention of the Government, but the Home Secretary said he did not see how he could interfere.

London Markets.—In the London money market the demand for money had sensibly abated, but was again active at the close. The funds had been firm, and consols closed at a slight advance. Railway and other securities had participated in the upward tendency.

The *Daily News* gives the provisions of Mr. Sidney Herbert's new bill providing for a military reserve force. It authorizes the enrollment and maintenance of a reserve force of twenty thousand men, consisting of soldiers who have previously served. This force is to be called out twelve days each year, and permanently in case of invasion.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* telegraphs the result of the Tuscan elections. They took place with great order, and give a majority to the men of moderate liberalism, but quite opposed to the restoration of the old dynasties.

The advices from the cotton manufacturing districts are favorable. Goods were in more active demand, and prices had an advancing tendency.

The Paris flour market had been dull, but closed firmer. Wheat was quiet. The accounts of the approaching vintage were quite conflicting. Brandies were firmer.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the proposed fortification of Antwerp to the influence of England, who, foreseeing war with France, wishes to provide herself with an entrenched camp in Belgium.

The Sardinian Government have recalled the Sardinian commissioners at Parma and Piacenza.

The elections for National Assembly of Tuscany passed off harmoniously. All the Ministers who were elected are friends of independent Tuscany.

The *Opinione* of Turin says that fifty thousand French troops will remain in Italy, provisionally owing to the dangerous state of some provinces.

The news of the dissolution of the French army of observation on the Rhine had produced a very favorable effect.

Germany.—The relations between Austria and Prussia almost assume the dimensions of a general rupture, and were regarded as dangerous to the smaller German States, which were already looking towards France for protection.

Russia.—The construction of a railway of the length of 700 versts, between Moscow and Saratow, has been authorized. The capital of the company will be forty-five millions of roubles, with a Government guaranty for 80 years at 4½ per cent.

Africa.—African dates are from Coast Castle to July 14th, and from Sierra Leone to July 15th. Cotton was being collected in the eastern districts of the gold coast, and a considerable quantity was expected to be shipped to England. The natives were being taught its value, and the exports were expected to increase. Palm oil had largely advanced at Accra,

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE ITALIANS.—The Paris *Constitutionnel* contains an article on the position of the Emperor Napoleon towards the people of Italy, Austria, the revolutionists, and Europe in general, on his conclusion of peace at Villafranca. In it the Italians are plainly told that they are now "free from Austrian rule," if they have sense enough to understand so; and if not, so much the worse for themselves, for if Napoleon withdraws his protecting hand, nothing can save them from Austrian domination, from "Turin to Messina."

Mr. Hume, the famous spirit-rapping medium, says the London *Medical Times*, has lately put his foot into it at Paris. At one of his *seances*, one of his guests, a particular active individual, made a sudden grab at the spirit, which was tickling his leg, and, behold, he found Mr. Hume's foot in his hand. On another occasion, a child's glove was found lying on the floor when the furniture was being put to rights after the *seance*.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies was celebrated in London, by a public meeting at the Music Hall, Store street, Bedford Square, over which Lord Brougham presided and made a speech, in which he reiterated all his former opinions in favor of abolition.

The overland *Friend of China*, in an article referring to the great rebellion in China, remarks, that there was no very clear evidence that it would succeed, or no great certainty that the Government would be able to subdue it. A letter, from one of the provinces in partial possession of the rebels, states that the insurgents were publishing the Bible, or certain parts of it, demolishing idols or certain Budhistic images, opening schools, &c. It is said, however, that the insurgents have imbibed gross errors.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.—*New Orleans, August* 20.—The steamer Havana is below, with San Francisco dates to the 1st.

The steamers Stevens and Orizaba had sailed, with over two millions in treasure and one thousand passengers, en route for New York.

Business was dull, and prices had a downward tendency. Candles were firmer. Choice New Orleans sugar was selling at 10 @ 10½ cents. Flour $9.

The money market was easy.

Horace Greeley had been received with many tokens of respect in California, and indeed was lionized everywhere. He estimates that thirty thousand emigrants were coming to California, overland.

Miantilan, August 17.—The mail and passengers were robbed six miles from Tehuantepec. The mails were cut open. (The amount taken is not stated.)

The latest accounts from Mexico state that Miramon had dissolved his Cabinet. General Marguese had revolted against Miramon, but the Liberals had besieged Marguese in Guadalajara.

The Archbishop of Mexico has excommunicated the Liberal party.

General Woll had been defeated at Tamaulipas, losing all his artillery.

General Degollado had assumed the command of the Liberal army. He promises to take the capital by October, but wants $3,000,000 and forty thousand men.

The decrees against the church were being executed. The bonds of the national debt have risen 10 per cent.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—A Southern journalist, who was once employed in the arduous duties of taking the census, to avoid many of the inconveniences attending upon that duty, makes the following timely suggestions for 1860:

"Now, what we suggest is, that each farmer this fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same; and, if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family, the number of acres of land cleared and timbered, the number and ages of his servants, the number and value of his horses and mules, the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family who may be at home when the deputy marshal shall call can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete, and satisfactory."

MORMONS LEAVING SALT LAKE.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Gazette* of the 9th inst. mentions the arrival at that place of a number of Mormons from Salt Lake City, U. T., who report that 4,000 or 5,000 recusant saints will make their exodus from the valley this summer.

EMIGRATION ACROSS THE PLAINS.—Mr. Greeley, in a letter from Salt Lake City, dated July 12, estimates the total number of emigrants now on the plains and bound for California at about thirty thousand persons, with teams of oxen, mules, horses, and loose cattle, amounting at the start to little less than one hundred thousand head. Of these, more than half are working oxen. The emigration covers the great trail for an extent of more than seven hundred miles, or fully half the distance from the settlements of Kansas to those of California west of the Sierra Nevada. The head of this magnificent column will enter the valley of the Sacramento early in August; its extreme rear will be straggling down the mountain slopes, sad, lank, and footsore, as late as the first of October.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—*St. Louis, August* 22.—On the 21st of July, a party of 200 Mohave Indians attacked a party of whites at Beale's Crossing, and carried off their mules and provisions. Major Armistead, with two companies of troops, at latest accounts, had left for the Mohave villages, to chastise the Indians.

The Chicago papers record the fact that Mike Joy, the hackman, now residing at the State Prison for his connection with the Christiana Davis conspiracy, has fallen heir to $30,000, left him by a deceased brother in California.

President Nott, of Union College, says the Syracuse *Standard*, is reported as having submitted his resignation to the Board of Trustees. It is supposed that it will not be accepted, but that the President will remain nominally at the head of the renowned seat of learning over which he has presided for more than half a century. During this time, he has seen "his children" rising to eminence in all the walks of life. On the bench, at the bar, and in the pulpit, in the editor's chair, and in the manufactory, there are many distinguished men who look with filial regard on their venerable teacher. Much of the active practical talent in this State has been trained by Dr. Nott, and he has seen Bishops, Cabinet Officers, Senators, Judges, and Legislators, and Presidents, and Professors of Colleges, coming up to the annual festival at Schenectady, acknowledging with respect and reverence his influence over their lives. Dr. Hickok, the present Vice President of the College, is spoken of as the successor of Dr. Nott.

The New York *Examiner* says that there are in the United States 590 Baptist associations, 12,163 churches, 7,590 ordained ministers, 1,035 licentiates, 992,851 communicants, and that the number baptized in 1858 was 98,508—nearly one hundred thousand baptisms, and a little less than a milllion of members. The largest number of Baptists reported from any one State is Virginia—115,146.

The *Deseret News*, of July 13th, says:

"Horace Greeley, Esq., editor of the New York *Tribune*, arrived on Sunday evening last in the mail stage from the East, on his way to the Pacific. We understand that he intends to remain here a short time to see the "lion," as there is no "elephant," and other curiosities that may be found in and about the city."

REMARKABLE CASE OF ABSTINENCE.—*Franklin, N. H., August* 19.—Mrs. Betsey Danforth, who mysteriously disappeared on the 24th of July, was found to-day reduced to a skeleton, her only sustenance having been water. She is 74 years old, and partially insane.

BLONDIN AT NIAGARA—ACCIDENTAL DEATH. *Niagara Falls, August* 18.—Mons. Blondin crossed the river on his rope yesterday with a man on his back. During the performance, a row occurred, and a man 60 years of age was thrown over the river bank and killed. The deceased's name was Colwell.

MARKETS.

Carefully prepared to Monday, August 22, 1859.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Flour and Meal.—Western Canal flour is quite active, and prices are 5 @ 15c. per bbl. better; sales of 10,300 bbls. at $4.20 @ $4.25 for superfine State and Western, $4.50 @ $4.75 for extra do. do., $5 @ $5.20 for old extra round-hoop Ohio, $4.75 @ $6.50 for old St. Louis extra, and $5.60 @ $6.75 extra Genesee.

Southern flour is unsettled; sales of 2,200 bbls. at $5 @ $5.30 for superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5.35 @ $7.25 for the better grades. Rye flour is firm; sales of 120 bbls. at $3.50 @ $4.25. Corn meal is less plenty; sales of Jersey at $3.90 @ $3.95.

Grain.—Wheat is quite irregular; sales of 12,400 bushels at $1.37 @ $1.40 for new white Southern, $1.26 for amber do., $1.40 @ $1.50 for white Kentucky, $1.26 for amber do., $1.40 for fair white Ohio, $1.45 for choice white Indiana, $1.25 for new red do., $1.25 for old white Kentucky, 70c. for Chicago spring and new Milwaukee Club and Rio Grande red on private terms. Rye is firm; sales of 1,600 bushels at 78 @ 80c.

Oats are better and higher. Sales of 16,000 bush. at 78c. for inferior old mixed in store, 80 @ 82½c. for new mixed, 85c. for Southern yellow, and 88 @ 90c. for do. white.

Provisions.—Pork is better; sales of 1,450 bbls. at $14.37 @ $14.50 for new mess, $13.12 @ $13.20 for thin mess, $10.12½ @ $10.25 for prime, $7 @ $8 for country mess, and $8 @ 10.50 for repacked mess. Lard is steady at $10½ @ 11c.; sales of 250 packages.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Coffee.—We have no sales to report to-day; the market is very quiet, but firm. We quote prime Rio, at 11½ @ 12½ cts., good 11½ @ 11½ cts., fair 11 cts. per pound. Laguayra, 12 cts; and Java, 15 @ 16 cts. per pound.

Flour and Meal.—Sales of 300 bbls. Howard Street, and 200 bbls., Ohio super, at $5.12½ per bbl. No City Mills super sold; we still quote at $5 per bbl. We quote extra, $5.25 @ 5.50 for Ohio, $5.50 for Howard Street and regular shipping brands, City Mills $5.75 @ $6.00 per bbl. We quote corn meal at $4.00 @ $4.12½ per bbl., for City Mills and Brandywine. Rye flour is scarce at $4.25 @ 4.50 per bbl.

Grain.—There was a large supply of wheat at market to-day, reaching 32,000 bushels, with brisk sales at former prices. We quote white at $1.05 @ $1.15 for ordinary to fair, $1.20 @ $1.30 for good to prime, and $1.32 @ $1.35 for choice; red sold at $1.05 @ $1.15 per bushel, for fair to prime. Corn was in light supply, and sold freely at 75 @ 78 cts. for white, and 78 @ 80 cts. per bushel for yellow, measure. About 4,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TRACT NO. VI.

Published by the Republican Association of Washington, under the direction of the Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

OPPOSITION OF THE SOUTH TO THE Development of Oregon and of Washington Territory.

THE INTERESTS OF THE WEST.

Two votes were taken in the U. S. House of Representatives during its session last winter, one upon an appropriation for a road connecting the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and the other upon the publication of a geological report, the result of several years' exploration by Dr. Evans, under the orders of the Government, of the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington.

To exhibit these votes, with some brief comments upon the inferences which they naturally suggest, is the purpose of the present paper.

For the purpose of showing the military importance, and even necessity, of the construction of a road from Fort Benton on the Missouri, near the Great Falls of that river, to Fort Walla-Walla on the Columbia, the following extracts are made from a letter from the Secretary of War to the House Military Committee, under date of January 20, 1859:

"The numerous tribes of Indians in the Territories of Washington and Oregon, which have lately caused us a serious war, will undoubtedly require the presence there, for many years to come, of large bodies of troops, for the purpose of maintaining the quiet of the country and the safety of the settlers.

"A similar necessity will compel us to maintain a considerable force in the region along the upper Missouri and Red river of the North, to control the large bands of Dacotahs, Assineboins, and Chippewas. With the present force of the army, it will probably be impossible to maintain, in each section, force sufficient to prevent the occasional outbreaks which may occur, and the constant movement of troops will have to be kept up as heretofore. Troops in either of these sections can be moved across the country, by the route proposed, much more efficiently than by the circuitous route from either section to the adjacent seaboard, thence by water transportation to the other seaboard, and thence, by a considerable inland journey, to the place where they may be required. The advantages which this inland route thus offers would be constantly increasing with the advance of the settlements up the Missouri and Columbia, already taking place.

"The opening of the road through the mountain section would greatly increase the facilities for the settlement of the region, and communities would eventually be found sufficiently strong for their own security, and thus dispense with the necessity of military occupation. The passage of the troops from the East to the West, or the reverse, would be through the country of the most powerful of our Indian tribes, and, by the moral effect of such transit, would in a great measure prevent the occurrence of those wars, which are always attended with heavy expense.

"The near approach to each other of the navigable waters of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, requiring, probably, land transportation for only about five hundred miles, will, in the event of a foreign war, make this route the most available in our territory for a wagon road, by which to transport the necessary supplies and munitions of war, as well as troops with which to guard the northern portion of the Pacific shore; while affording, in time of peace, facilities for the transportation of troops and supplies to that section with great rapidity, and at a cost *immensely* below that of the means at present used.

"Regarded as a measure of economy alone, this road possesses decided advantages. To move the ninth regiment of infantry from Fort Monroe, Virginia, to Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, is $150,000; and before the troops arrived at the scene of their duties in the interior, the amount reached $200,000. Four regiments are now stationed in the region of country with which the road connects. To keep the ranks filled, and to supply casualties, such as deaths and desertions, more than the equivalent of one regiment would have to be sent out annually, as recruits; for the average term of service, allowing for re-enlistments, would be less than four years. To move these troops from Fort Benton or Fort Walla-Walla would not take more than a month, and the cost of the movement would not exceed $100,000; while the men would reach their destination in good health, and fully prepared for service, by their daily duties on the march, instead of, after suffering the discomforts of a long sea voyage, through the tropics, for nearly five weeks, without drills and without discipline, in a condition unfit to take the field.

"It would seem, therefore, to be sound military policy to build the proposed road.

"The appropriation made by Congress for a road from Fort Benton to Fort Walla-Walla, made by the act of February 8, 1855, was quite inadequate to accomplish that object. It is in this section that a large portion of the difficulties of the proposed route are to be found; and the amount asked for in the bill, $350,000, is not deemed too great to effect the object designed.

"The effort was made, during the past season, to commence the opening of the road between Walla-Walla and Fort Benton, but proved unavailing, in consequence of the Indian hostilities in Washington Territory."

Twenty-five days afterwards, on the 24th of February, the Secretary of War addressed the following letter to the Senate Military Committee:

"Attaching much importnnce to the military road from Fort Abercrombie, on Red river of the North, to Seattle, on Puget Sound, should the committee not feel warranted in recommending the whole amount of the appropriation asked for, $350,000, I would ask that an appropriation be made for that portion between Fort Benton and Fort Walla-Walla. It will take two seasons to complete the work; and economy will require that the party making the road should winter on the line of operations, during which time the party would be engaged in getting out timber for bridges, and other work of a similar character.

"From the best estimates that I have been able to procure, I estimate that $200,000 will be required to complete this work, one-half of which will be sufficient to carry on operations until the meeting of the next Congress.

"Regarding this road a very important one in a military point of view, I recommend it to the favorable consideration of the committee."

Upon these military reasons, which had long governed the War Department, and which had led to the appropriation of $30,000 made February 8, 1855, but unexpended on account of Indian disturbances, the Military Committee of the Senate, through its chairman, Mr. Davis of Mississippi, on the 26th of February, reported the following addition, as an amendment, to the army appropriation bill:

"For the construction of a military road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla, $100,000."

Mr. Davis is a sectional man, but he is a military man, and he was fresh from the administration of the Department, in which the necessity of this road is specially felt. He, in fact, stated this necessity more strongly than it was stated by the present Head of that Department; even saying, that without the proposed road, "*it would be impossible to communicate, in time of war, with San Francisco and the Columbia river, by any of the means we now have.*"

The amendment proposed by the Military Committee was agreed to in the Senate, without objection.

In the House, the several amendments made by the Senate were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, who reported thereon, advising the House to non-concur in this appropriation for the Walla-Walla road.

The Committee of Ways and Means consisted of the following persons:

Messrs. Phelps of Missouri,
Letcher of Virginia,
Dowdell of Alabama,
Crawford of Georgia,
Maclay of New York,
Howard of Michigan,
Morrill of Vermont,
Davis of Maryland,
Phillips of Pennsylvania.

It appears, from subsequent votes in the House, that the first five named of these nine persons were opposed to the Walla-Walla appropriation.

The subject was also acted upon by the House Military Committee, who decided that an appropriation of $30,000 was, in the words of Mr. Bonham of South Carolina, "*amply sufficient*," and the chairman of that committee moved to amend the Senate's amendment, so as to reduce the appropriation from $100,000 to $30,000.

The House Military Committee consisted of the following persons:

Messrs. Faulkner of Virginia,
Savage of Tennessee,
Bonham of South Carolina,
Stanton of Ohio,
Curtis of Iowa,
Buffinton of Massachusetts,
McRae of Mississippi,
Marshall of Kentucky,
Pendleton of Ohio.

When the vote was finally taken upon concurring in the Senate amendment, Messrs. Faulkner, Savage, and Bonham, voted against it, Messrs. Stanton, Curtis, and Buffinton, voted for it, and Messrs. McRae, Marshall, and Pendleton, were absent, or at any rate, did not vote.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, March 1, upon the army appropriation bill, this amendment came under consideration, when the following proceedings took place, as reported in the *Globe*:

"Mr. FAULKNER. I will state that this subject was under consideration in the Committee on Military Affairs, and they have authorized me to prepare a bill appropriating $30,000 for the construction of this road from Fort Benton to Walla-Walla. I move to amend the amendment of the Senate, by striking out $100,000, and inserting $30,000 in lieu thereof.

"The amendment to the amendment was disagreed to.

"Mr. BONHAM. I would say to the committee that $30,000 is all that was originally asked for this work; and the Committee on Military Affairs were of opinion that that amount would be amply sufficient. And, under the present pressure upon the Treasury, I do not think that more ought to be appropriated.

"Mr. GROW. Everybody knows that $30,000 will not build this road.

Mr. GARNETT. It is well known that this is a mere pretext for a commercial road; and I ask for a division on the amendment.

"Tellers were ordered.

"The Committee divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 75, noes 44.

"So the amendment was concurred in."

This was a very decisive vote, nearly two to one, but the opposition was so far determined and uncompromising, that on the next day the yeas and nays were taken in the House upon the amendment, and with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Ahl, Anderson, Andrews, Arnold, Barr, Bennett, Billinghurst, Blair, Bliss, Bowie, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingame, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Chapman, Ezra Clark, John B. Clark, Clawson, Clay, Clark B. Cochrane, Colfax, Comins, Covode, James Craig, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Elliott, English, Eustis, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Foley, Foster, Gilman, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grover, Grow, Robert B. Hall, Harlan, Harris, Hatch, Hawkins, Hickman, Hoard, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Huyler, Owen Jones, Keim, Kellogg, Kelsey, Knapp, Landy Lawrence, Leach, Leidy, Lovejoy, McKibbin, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Oliver A. Morse, *Mott*, Murray, Niblack, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Pettit, William W. Phelps, Phillips, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Ready, Reagan, Reilly, Ritchie, Robbins, Royce, Scott, John Sherman, Robert Smith, Spinner, Stanton, James A. Stewart, William Stewart, Tappan, George Taylor, Thayer, Thompson, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, Woodson, and Wortendyke—123.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Bock, Bonham, Boyce, Branch, Caskie, Cobb, Cockerill, Burton Craige, Crawford, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Iowa, Dowdell, Edmundson, Faulkner, Garnett, Gartrell, Lawrence W. Hall, Hopkins, Houston, Jackson, George W. Jones, Jacob M. Kunkel, John C. Kunkel, Lamar, Leiter, Letcher, Maclay, McQueen, Samuel S. Marshall, Maynard, Miles, Millson, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Peyton, John S. Phelps, Powell, Ricaud, Ruffin, Russell, Savage, Scales, Seward, Aaron Shaw, Henry M. Shaw, Singleton, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Stevenson, Talbot, Miles Taylor, Tompkins, Underwood, Vallandigham, Vance, Watkins, Winslow, Augustus Wright, John V. Wright, and Zollicoffer—61.

The entire Republican vote, with four exceptions, was given in favor of the amendment, although the effect of it was to give to the Administration the control and patronage of a considerable expenditure.

The vote upon the amendment, although not exclusively sectional, is so to a degree which renders it certain that sectional views had a preponderating influence over it.

Of the sixty-three members from the slave States present and voting, forty-eight are recorded in the negative, and only fifteen in the affirmative, and of these fifteen, five, or one-third, were from Missouri, and the representatives from that State could hardly refuse their support to a proposition to connect the head of navigation on the Missouri river with the head of navigation on the Columbia river. Outside of Missouri, only ten representatives from the slave States sustained the Senate amendment, and of these ten, only three belong to the Democratic party. And of the fire-eating and disunion cabal which controls that party, not a single one sustained the Senate amendment.

Of the one hundred and twenty-one members from the free States present and voting, one hundred and eight are recorded in the affirmative, and only thirteen in the negative.

The explanation of the sectional cast of the vote, so unmistakably marked, is found in the apprehension expressed by Mr. Garnett of Virginia, that a "*commercial road*" was the thing aimed at. At any rate, he and others perceived that a "*commercial road*" would be the thing accomplished, whether the military reasons upon which it was put, were "*pretexts*," or not.

Aside from this special consideration, all the general considerations applicable to the question, addressed themselves with equal force to both sides of the House. If the road was needed for the expeditious and economical movement of troops to the Pacific, that was a reason for it, as interesting to one section of the country, as to the other. If the condition of the treasury dictated a postponement of the requisite outlay, that was a dissuasive, likely to be at least as cogent with the North as with the South. It is only when we come to the aspect of the road, as a "*commercial road*," that the peculiar hostility of the representatives from the slave States is explained.

The Missouri river offers an uninterrupted and good steamboat navigation for twenty-five hundred miles to the Falls, and from Fort Benton, near the Falls, a practicable and easy land route of five hundred miles, across a country susceptible of settlement everywhere, and much of it a country likely to attract population, conducts to Walla-Walla on the Columbia, and from Walla-Walla, emigration may spread itself, without impediment, over the vast and inviting regions of Oregon and Washington. This may be said to be the natural line of emigration to the Pacific, indicated upon the map by the interlocking of the head streams of the Missouri and Columbia. It is the line which Mr. Jefferson, more than half a century ago, and among his first acts towards reducing the newly-acquired province of Louisiana to possession, caused to be explored by Lewis and Clark. It was by that line, that, with clear and prescient intellect, he saw the march westward of that swelling population, which is to adorn with civilization the "*endless shores of the Pacific.*"

We are now near the period, when this line, thus indicated by nature, is to be used. While the Missouri river is navigable to the Falls, navigation has existed upon it, until recently, only for a distance comparatively short. It is only by the settlement of the State of Iowa, that the occupation of the first thousand miles of the Missouri valley is completed. From St. Louis to the Falls of the Missouri, the distance is twenty-five hundred miles. From Sioux City to the Falls, the distance is reduced to fifteen hundred miles; and nothing is more certain, in that region of enterprise and rapid expansion, than that by the time that the railroads across Iowa now advancing to completion shall connect the Mississippi and the Missouri, numerous, rapid, and commodious lines of steamers will transport the emigrant, with his family and household goods, without fatigue and at a small cost, to Fort Benton. From that point, a land travel of less than a month, over five hundred miles of good country, abounding with wood, water, and grass, and where the passage of the mountains is imperceptible, brings the emigrant to a navigable point upon the majestic Columbia. The way lies open, and is soon to be occupied; and once occupied and known, it will be thronged. No deserts are to be crossed. No tedious deprivation of the comforts of civilization is to be suffered. The journey is short in time, and the expense of it is reduced to moderate proportions.

The portion of the continent which it opens to settlement is most attractive, and will sustain millions of people in comfort and abundance. The most northerly part of it, that upon Puget Sound, is on the isothermal line of Chesapeake Bay. Winter, as winter is known in New England and New York, is not known there. Exhaustless forests, teeming fisheries, capacious harbors, an equable and invigorating climate, and an endless expanse of soil without waste, because adapted in every part of it either to tillage or grazing, without reference to the metals, which are widely diffused, including the most precious, make up an aggregate of resources, which would suffice for populous and mighty empires. These resources, now almost virgin and intact, and waiting to be appropriated by the strong hand of free industry, are the abundant attractions which will draw thither the sturdy sons of toil from the Atlantic and from the valley of the Mississippi.

If the Fort Benton and Walla-Walla road was imperatively needed for military purposes, why should it have been objected to by Mr. Garnett of Virginia and his associates, because it might also become a "*commercial road?*" Are the necessary operations of the Government to be foregone, in every case where incidental advantages may result to the people?

Or could the expense of the proposed road be objected to as intolerable, by men who were voting to sustain an annual expenditure, six times greater, to keep up a worthless mail line, established in violation of law, across the deserts of Arizona? Does it lie in the mouths of these men, who have offered millions, and who to-day are ready to pay millions, for a right of way to the Pacific across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, to object to the extravagance of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars, to improve the natural way to the Pacific across our own territory?

Clearly, it was not the amount of the proposed expenditure, but the object intended to be effected by it, which was obnoxious to Mr. Garnett and his associates. It was no part of their policy to assist in the development of Oregon and Washington, their sympathies being in quite another direction.

Let us now examine the record of a vote taken in the House, January 13, upon the printing of Dr. Evans's geological report upon the Territories of Washington and Oregon.

In 1851, Dr. John Evans was employed by the Government to make a survey and exploration of those regions, and that work had been prosecuted to completion at a cost of forty-four thousand dollars. His report, also complete, was in the hands of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, and the cost of printing the regular number, fifteen hundred copies, was exactly computed, and amounted to seven thousand one hundred and forty dollars. Without the expenditure of this comparatively small sum, for the publication of the results of the exploration, the exploration might as well not have been made.

At the first session of the late Congress, the House passed a resolution to print Dr. Evans's report, but the resolution was suspended by a motion to reconsider, made by Mr. Jones of Tennessee; and it so happened that the vote upon this motion to reconsider was being taken, when the appointed hour for the termination of the first session arrived.

At the second session, on the 13th of January, Mr. Davis of Indiana, having got possession of the floor, made some pertinent observations upon the importance and value of Dr. Evans's report, and, among other things, caused to be read the following extracts from a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office:

"The report of Dr. Evans discloses the results of his reconnoissance and explorations, during four years and a half, highly favorable. Rich coal fields of semi-bituminous coal have been found in various places on Puget Sound, at Coose bay, and other navigable waters, and in other inland places, of an inexhaustible extent; he has also discovered, on a large tributary of the Columbia river, mountains of limestone, marble, gypsum, &c.

"The services rendered by the geologist to the country, in the exploration of vast ranges of Oregon and Washington Territories, and some of their localities, hitherto unvisited by scientific explorers, have been highly commended by repeated legislative resolutions in Oregon and Washington Territories, and greatly appreciated by persons engaged in commercial, agricultural, and mining pursuits, who have urged the importance of geological explorations by Dr. Evans; and considering his labors eminently useful in a scientific point of view, as well as of subserving the interests of the Pacific shore, by indicating the localities in the country possessing mineral and agricultural wealth to our enterprising citizens, whose commendations of Dr. Evans's explorations, in the opinion of this office, are worthy of the approbation and fostering care of this Government.

"The upshot of the matter is briefly this: either what has been done in the way of exploration and development of coal deposits under appropriations by Congress is to go for nothing, and remain useless, or be brought to light in proper form, as proposed by further appropriation, to close the business and make the results available.

"The effect of the latter measure will be to open up new sources of trade to active industry, in the extraction and sale of coal on the Pacific; thereby furnishing the material for propulsion, essential in our rapidly growing steam commerce on the Pacific, at cheap rates, instead of the enormous cost of the article imported from the east.

"Even in this respect the measure will contribute eminently to the advantage of that distant portion of our territory, whilst it will subserve the interests of the whole country."

To this exposition of the importance to Oregon and Washington of the publication of Dr. Evans's report, no other reply was made beyond the following suggestions by Mr. Davis of Mississippi:

"The Government is now embarrassed. It is doubtful whether it can provide for the wants of the Government for the next fiscal year without a loan. Would it, therefore, not be better to permit the manuscript to remain where it is, on file, until the Government is in better condition to meet the expenses? Would the manuscript be injured in a few years?"

These suggestions were flippant and impertinent, and, under the circumstances, insolent. Mr. Davis of Mississippi and his political friends, who were refusing to reduce any of the public establishments, and who were urging an expenditure of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for Cuba, were not in a position to make suggestions of economy, with any prospect of imposing upon public credulity the absurd belief that frugality is one of their virtues.

For the purpose of extinguishing Mr. Jones's motion to reconsider, so that the order to print might go into effect, Mr. Davis of Indiana moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and this motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Arnold, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Burlingame, Case, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Horace F. Clark, John B. Clark, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Covode, James Craig, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Dewart, Dimmick, Dodd, Durfee, English, Eustis, Farnsworth, Fenton, Giddings, Gillis, Goodwin, Granger, Gregg, Lawrence W. Hall, Harlan, Haskin, Hatch, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Huyler, Keim, Kelsey, Knapp, Jacob M. Kunkel, Leach, Leidy, Lovejoy, Matteson, Maynard, Montgomery, Morgan Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Reilly, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Scott, Searing, Judson W. Sherman, Samuel A. Smith, Spinner, Stanton, James A. Stewart, William Stewart, Tappan, Thompson, Underwood, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, and Woodson—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Atkins, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Buffinton, Burnett, Caruthers, Caskie, Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerill, Cox, Crawford, Curry, Davis of Mississippi, Dean, Dowdell, Elliot, Foley, Foster, Garnett, Gartrell, Gilmer, Greenwood, Groesbeck, Robert B. Hall, Harris, Hawkins, Hickman, Hopkins, Houston, Jenkins, Jewett, George W. Jones, Owen Jones, Keitt, Kilgore, John C. Kunkel, Landy, Lawrence, Leiter, McQueen, Humphrey Marshall, Samuel S. Marshall, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Isaac N. Morris, Niblack, Peyton, John S. Phelps, Powell, Ready, Reagan, Ruffin, Sandidge, Savage, Henry M. Shaw, John Sherman, Shorter, Robert Smith, William Smith, Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Thayer, Tompkins, Trippe, Vallandigham, Vance, Watkins, Wilson, Winslow, Wood, Wortendyke, Augustus R. Wright, and Zollicoffer—87.

Of the sixty-four Southern members present and voting, only eleven, or only about one-sixth, voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Of the seventy-one Republican members present and voting, all except twelve voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and this is the more noticeable, inasmuch as they had a party reason to disincline them to printing jobs, that patronage being in the hands of their political opponents.

For laying Mr. Jones's motion to reconsider on the table—

YEAS.

From the free States	83
From the slave States	11

NAYS.

From the free States	34
From the slave States	53

Of the eleven slave-State votes in the affirmative, four were from Missouri, including Mr. Blair, four were South Americans, and of the remaining three, only one, Mr. Smith of Tennessee, belongs to the Southern disunion cabal. Mr. Smith was chairman of the Printing Committee, and his kindly feeling for the public printer seems, on this occasion, to have been stronger than the attracting affinity of his political associations.

The fact is thus certain, that there was some common course of reasoning, or some common instinct, operating upon the Southern members of the House, to induce them to oppose as a body a proposition to diffuse information which would tend to attract population to Oregon and Washington. It was the same course of reasoning, or the same instinct, as that which, soon afterwards, induced them to vote as a body against the Fort Benton and Walla-Walla road. The signs of a common intelligence are too numerous and too marked, to permit the idea of an accidental concurrence. And we shall find, upon examination, that the basis of this common intelligence has relations with the course of public affairs upon questions which, upon a casual observation of them, seem to have no connection with Oregon and Washington.

Without going back to the singular facility with which a Southern President, elected upon a pledge to maintain our territorial rights on the Pacific up to the parallel of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes, surrendered into the never-relaxing grasp of Great Britain the fine region stretching down to the forty-ninth parallel, we shall find in more recent events abundant evidence that Southern policy does not embrace the idea of developing our Western and Northwestern Pacific possessions, but is directing itself, and with a constantly increasing intensity, in another quarter.

As early certainly as the period which terminated the controversy for the possession of California between free and slave institttions, Southern politicians began to look for a new debouch upon the Pacific. The Gadsden Treaty, long under incubation, was signed in 1853, and ratified in 1854. That treaty, which was subjected to considerable curtailment in order to reconcile the United States Senate to its ratification, did not, as it was originally framed, come up to the present ideas of the Southern cabal—ideas which have been constantly expanding, and which are even yet not exactly defined. In the successive progress of things, it has first ceased to be pretended, that San Diego was the designed terminus of the railroad to be constructed over the Gadsden Purchase, Guaymas being admitted to be the point aimed at; and now Guaymas is abandoned for a Pacific port still further south, and to be reached by a more southern line of road. That the acquisition of further territory from Mexico has been the constant aim and effort of the dynasty in power at Washington, is known from the revelations of our Ministers to Mexico, Gen. Gadsden and Mr. Forsyth, and, aside from those revelations, has been sufficiently notorious. In May, 1858, a treaty for such acquisition was matured between Gen. Robles and Gen. Cass, and its signature was only prevented by political revolutions in Mexico. In December, 1858, Mr. Buchanan had become so impatient, that he actually proposed to Congress that he should be permitted to take military possession of a portion of Sonora and Washington Territories, and some of their localities, hitherto unvisited by scientific explorers, have been highly commended by repeated legislative resolutions in Oregon and Washington Territories, and greatly appreciated by persons engaged in commercial, agricultural, and mining pursuits, who have urged the importance of geological explorations by Dr. Evans; and considering his labors eminently useful in a scientific point of view, as well as of subserving the interests of the Pacific shore, by indicating the localities in the country possessing mineral and agricultural wealth to our enterprising citizens, whose commendations of Dr. Evans's explorations, in the opinion of this office, are worthy of the approbation and fostering care of this Government.

"The upshot of the matter is briefly this: either what has been done in the way of exploration and development of coal deposits under appropriations by Congress is to go for nothing, and remain useless, or be brought to light in proper form, as proposed by further appropriation, to close the business and make the results available.

"The effect of the latter measure will be to open up new sources of trade to active industry, in the extraction and sale of coal on the Pacific; thereby furnishing the material for propulsion, essential in our rapidly growing steam commerce on the Pacific, at cheap rates, instead of the enormous cost of the article imported from the east.

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To this exposition of the importance to Oregon and Washington of the publication of Dr. Evans's report, no other reply was made beyond the following suggestions by Mr. Davis of Mississippi:

"The Government is now embarrassed. It is doubtful whether it can provide for the wants of the Government for the next fiscal year without a loan. Would it, therefore, not be better to permit the manuscript to remain where it is, on file, until the Government is in better condition to meet the expenses? Would the manuscript be injured in a few years?"

These suggestions were flippant and impertinent, and, under the circumstances, insolent. Mr. Davis of Mississippi and his political friends, who were refusing to reduce any of the public establishments, and who were urging an expenditure of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for Cuba, were not in a position to make suggestions of economy, with any prospect of imposing upon public credulity the absurd belief that frugality is one of their virtues.

For the purpose of extinguishing Mr. Jones's motion to reconsider, so that the order to print might go into effect, Mr. Davis of Indiana moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and this motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adrain, Ahl, Andrews, Arnold, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Burlingame, Case, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Ezra Clark, Horace F. Clark, John B. Clark, Colfax, Comins, Corning, Covode, James Craig, Curtis, Davis of Indiana, Dawes, Dewart, Dimmick, Dodd, Durfee, English, Eustis, Farnsworth, Fenton, Giddings, Gillis, Goodwin, Granger, Gregg, Lawrence W. Hall, Harlan, Haskin, Hatch, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Huyler, Keim, Kelsey, Knapp, Jacob M. Kunkel, Leach, Leidy, Lovejoy, Matteson, Maynard, Montgomery, Morgan Morrill, Edward Joy Morris, Freeman H. Morse, Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, Reilly, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Scott, Searing, Judson W. Sherman, Samuel A. Smith, Spinner, Stanton, James A. Stewart, William Stewart, Tappan, Thompson, Underwood, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Cadwalader C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, and Woodson—94.

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Of the sixty-four Southern members present and voting, only eleven, or only about one-sixth, voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Of the seventy-one Republican members present and voting, all except twelve voted to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and this is the more noticeable, inasmuch as they had a party reason to disincline them to printing jobs, that patronage being in the hands of their political opponents.

For laying Mr. Jones's motion to reconsider on the table—

YEAS.

From the free States	83
From the slave States	11

NAYS.

From the free States	34
From the slave States	53

Of the eleven slave-State votes in the affirmative, four were from Missouri, including Mr. Blair, four were South Americans, and of the remaining three, only one, Mr. Smith of Tennessee, belongs to the Southern disunion cabal. Mr. Smith was chairman of the Printing Committee, and his kindly feeling for the public printer seems, on this occasion, to have been stronger than the attracting affinity of his political associations.

The fact is thus certain, that there was some common course of reasoning, or some common instinct, operating upon the Southern members of the House, to induce them to oppose as a body a proposition to diffuse information which would tend to attract population to Oregon and Washington. It was the same course of reasoning, or the same instinct, as that which, soon afterwards, induced them to vote as a body against the Fort Benton and Walla-Walla road. The signs of a common intelligence are too numerous and too marked, to permit the idea of an accidental concurrence. And we shall find, upon examination, that the basis of this common intelligence has relations with the course of public affairs upon questions which, upon a casual observation of them, seem to have no connection with Oregon and Washington.

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